

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

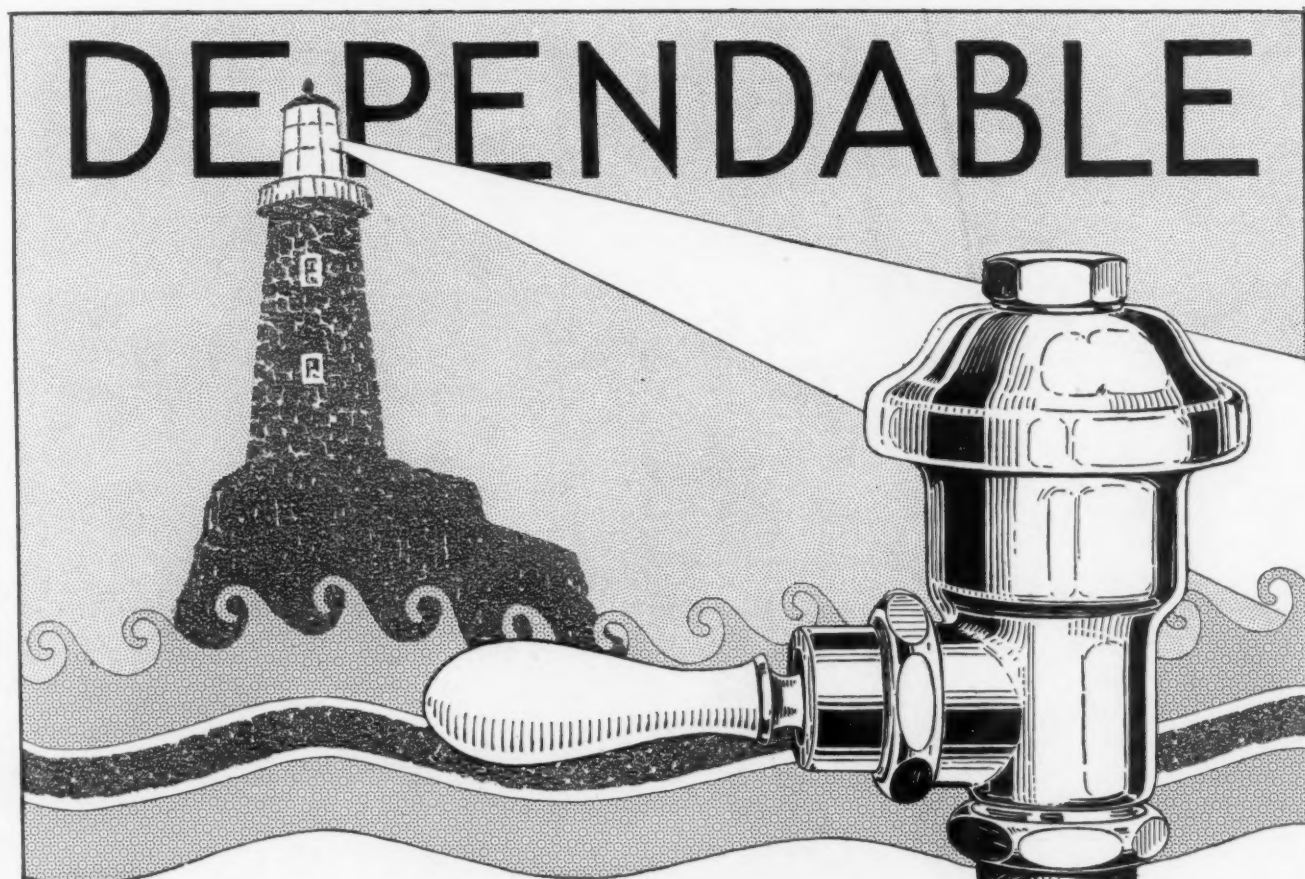
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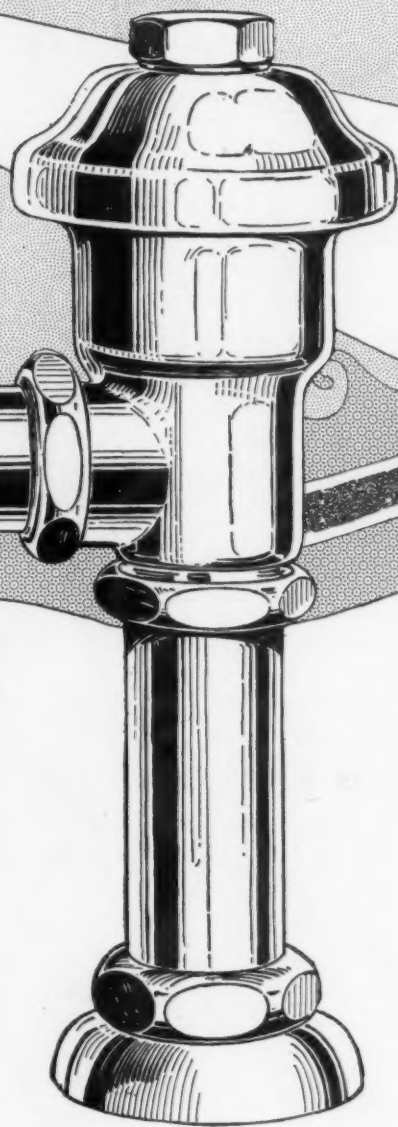
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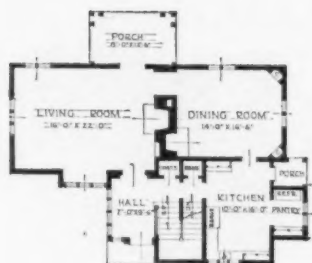
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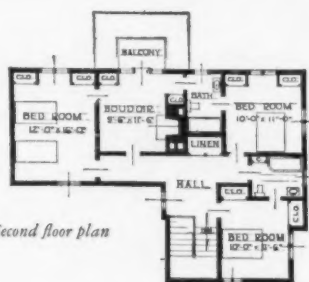


Frank D. Carson, Architect, Ann Arbor, Michigan

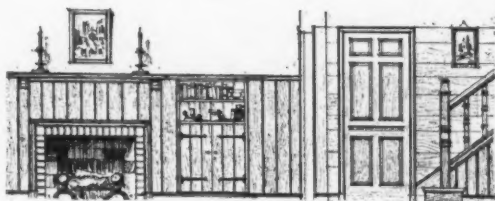
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First floor plan



Second floor plan



Living room fireplace and hallway detail

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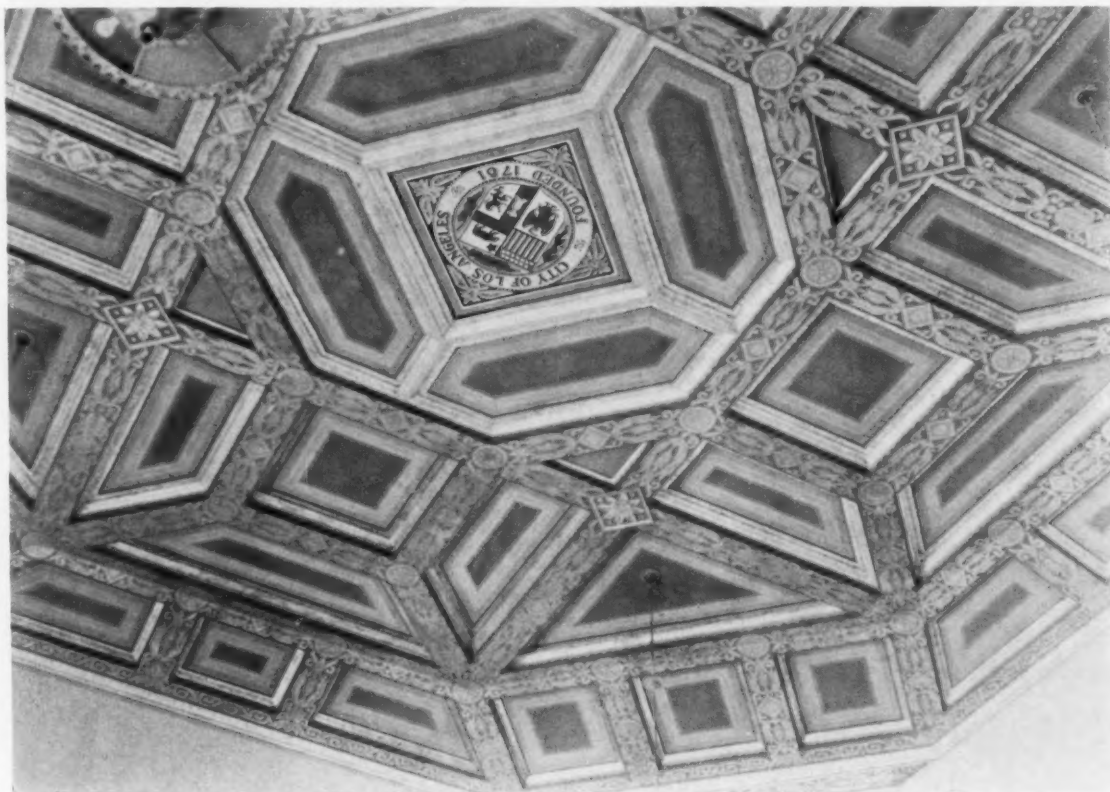
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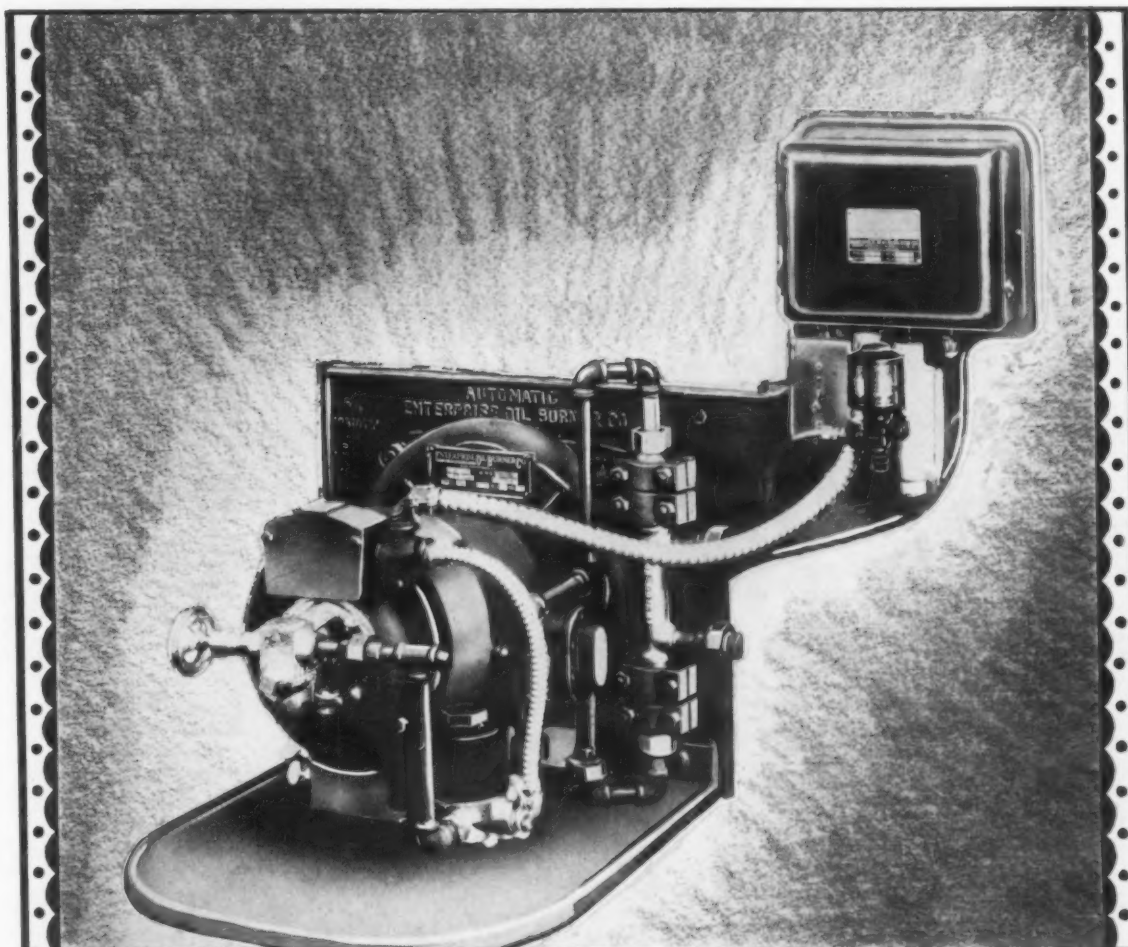
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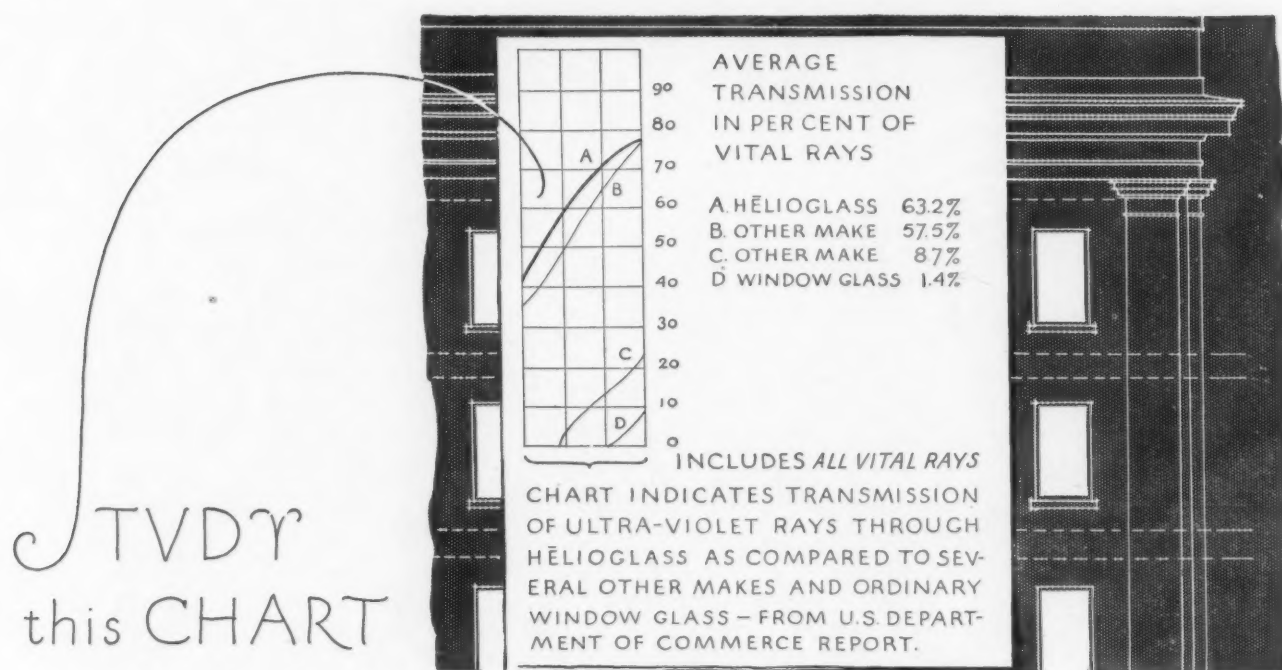
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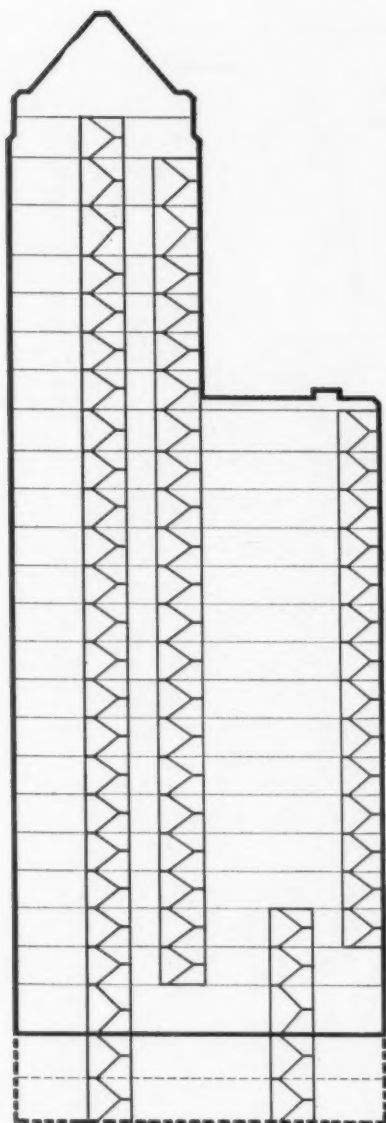
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XXXIII

PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT

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JUNE
1928

On the Manner of House

BY JAMES H. MITCHELL, A. I. A.*



WHAT STYLE of house is this? is the question so often asked by people as they glance over plans or pictures. Nor is it a bit uncommon for a friend to refer to the place that we are passing and ask if it is Italian or Spanish, or if Mrs. Blank's house is English or Norman. Many, to be sure, can be readily associated with a particular period, while others are branded with a few of the earmarks of all, and to make any attempt at a positive identification of the ingredients in this architectural melting pot is sometimes embarrassing. Of course, with the type of house we are so familiar with here in California, it is ordinarily a fairly safe reply to say Mediterranean, since several thousand miles of lands skirt the perimeter of its shores, and a score of nationalities, with architectural forms peculiarly characteristic to each, are embraced by that term.

My customary answer is that the house referred to is modern twentieth century style with an influence reminiscent of the Italian, or whatever it might be. I am happy to reflect that as we make our homes fulfill the functions for which they are erected, and as we place in them the advantages and the various conveniences which add to our comfort, they are indicative of a new inspiration and thought. In so far as they express the manner in which we live, the sense of the modern is predominant, and any other name at present is a regrettable misnomer.

We are all aware of the frank use of the traditional styles in our houses. We find in them a happy expression as they are variously adapted to our uses. They are of pleasing aspect, and bring to us a joyous realization of our reverence for the family life. By their use we are prompted to remember that the home is our oldest institution and has ever been the greatest factor in our lives. The result of this development may have left so strong an imprint upon us that we instinctively favor an acceptance of its architectural past and

so perpetuate its established modes in the house of today.

In this sense architecture is a garden which has been growing and blooming for a long time. When it has aged and matured, that is the enjoyable time among its treasures. We do not spade them out ever so often to start new varieties, but simply eliminate what is undesirable, keep the good and add to it as we can. In our own locality our Spanish predecessors left us the seed which is now blooming and bursting forth in a variety of form and color, but modified in appearance by the environment in which it has grown since brought from Mediterranean lands.

Critics say that there is no new development in residence design which compares with the present aspect of our commercial and other monumental work. I am contrary minded and do not believe that the use of architectural precedent is casting



Residence, Mrs. M. Martindale, Pasadena, California
J. J. Kucera, Architect

*Mr. Mitchell is a member of the firm of Willis Polk and Company.

us backward. I visualize these forms more as a tone which is blended into the composition and, notwithstanding such application, the current house is an advancement in keeping with other modern tendencies.

There are those, to be sure, who have attempted to cast off the old forms and give new expression to the house, but usually the effort is not cordially received. More often than not the results are classified as freaks. We will speak kindlier and say innovations. In one of Francis Bacon's classic essays, he has to say of such things in these words, "As the births of living creatures at first are ill-shapen, so are all innovations, which are the births of time, . . . they trouble us by their in-conformity."

This matter of conformity has a decided bearing on the selection of the type to be used. To some extent there is to be considered the conformity to site, the conformity to climatic conditions, the conformity to neighboring types, and, last but not least, a conformity to the owner's expressed preference. He usually has a professed leaning one way or another, and previously has attested that yearning by acquiring a considerable collection of prized decorations, so that a particular style of house is required to satisfy this prevalent demand for period furnishings.

The influence which we call style is not simply a matter of copying that which delights the artistic sense. Instead, the impression of an old form is seen to be appropriate for a certain desirable expression and so it is used to lend that atmosphere of charm which is ever sought. We should realize that there is no such thing as copy in architecture. The line and detail may be a close replica, but the spirit which prompted one man to create is not in another's soul to permit duplication. The latter is bound to add some of his own personality. So, then, it is more a matter with the designer to have an accomplishment to understand the various styles, and to use them, not by rule but rather to place upon them his own interpretation so that their fitness may give expression to his creation.

Whether the mode be in the manner of the Mediterranean, or English, or other, it should be of such judicious application and interpretation withal that the house is still clothed with modernity. I am not in sympathy with the extremist who exaggerates for the sake of the vogue antique until the house is but a replica of pretty bits, all accentuated with the forced effect of tumble-down age. I can picture only an automobile coming out of the courtyard instead of a cavalier on horse. Nor do I observe candle grease dripping on silk waistcoats and powdered wigs. Wherefore, let such things be recalled as a thing of the past when we build today.

The house is not alone an expression of any one

style as we commonly come to know such a term. That is purely secondary, whereas the fundamental expression to be sought for is that it shall portray by the manner of house it is likewise what manner of life one may expect to find within. It will stand as an index to the personality of the owner, and therein, as this personal element is portrayed, does residence architecture become an interesting and fascinating variety.

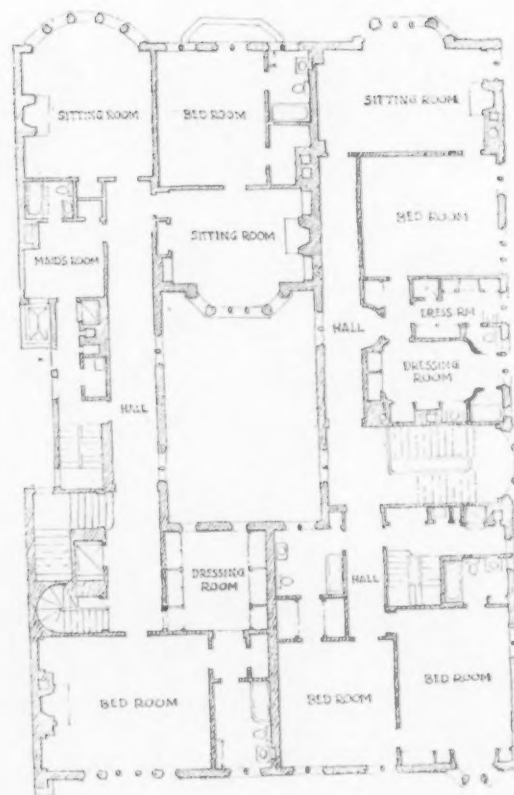
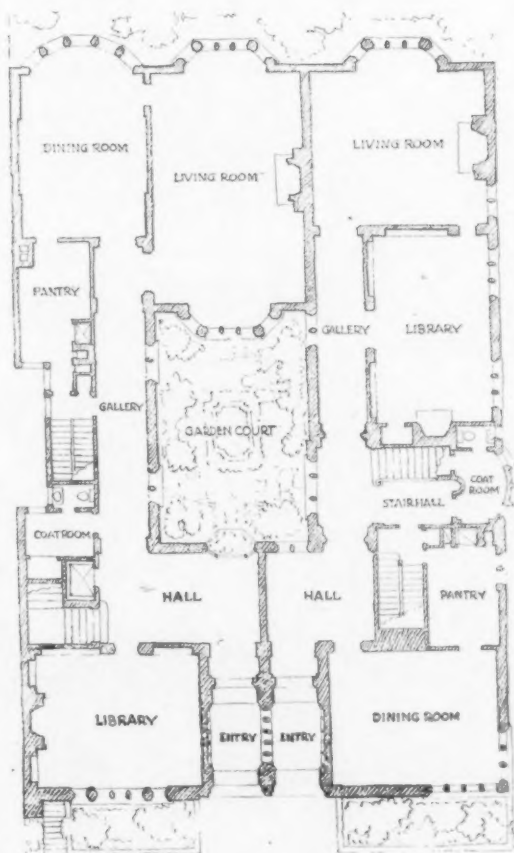
The owner may not realize that he himself has much to do with the result achieved. He may not know that the architect, while apparently drawing lines only, is also drawing conclusions; that he is studying and analyzing his client's family group, with its daily habits, customs, hobbies and whims, in order to provide the proper home for its varied functioning.

The manner of clients with their architects is variable. There is the client who enters heart and soul into the work; who is full of ideas and suggestions; who has good taste and discretion in arriving at decisions; who instills an interest on the part of the architect that means the acquiring of a real home. Then there is the kind who does not express his personality and depends almost entirely upon the architect, or, more rarely, the opinionated type who places his own idea of esthetics on a higher plane than that of his trained counselor.

How much more interesting it is for the architect to work with his clients than merely to work for them. With each type goes a different resultant house; with one the zest and spontaneity of a real home, with the other, too often, an uninspired quality, lacking freshness and the breath of personality to bring it to life.

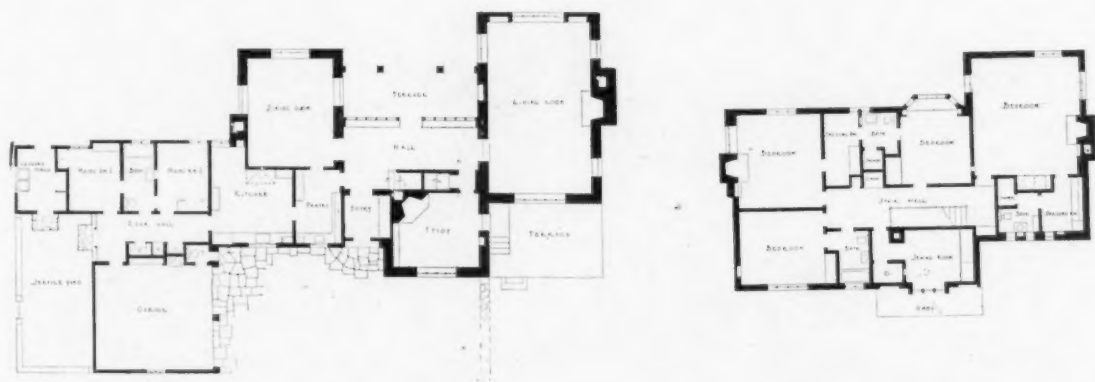
Through all of the matters pertaining to the design of the house the plan is of primary importance. It is there that the architect begins his study and continues it until he is satisfied that he has arrived at the proper arrangement and sequence of parts in the finally selected scheme. From it the elevations will evolve naturally and appear as an aftermath of its orderly development, rather than a preestablished conception to which the inner requirements are adjusted. Through the plan will enter largely the disposition on the site, and the orientation; therein will be determined that coordination which relieves friction between departments of different use, as, for instance, are living portions and service; therein will ordinarily be decided the balance of parts, the symmetry and proportion of rooms and the location and establishment of various axes and vistas. By study and restudy there will come about the gradual moulding process that eliminates confusing elements, overcomes indirectness and makes for a straightforward, frank solution. The old saying that a piece of cloth may be measured many times, but can be cut

[Concluded on page 44]

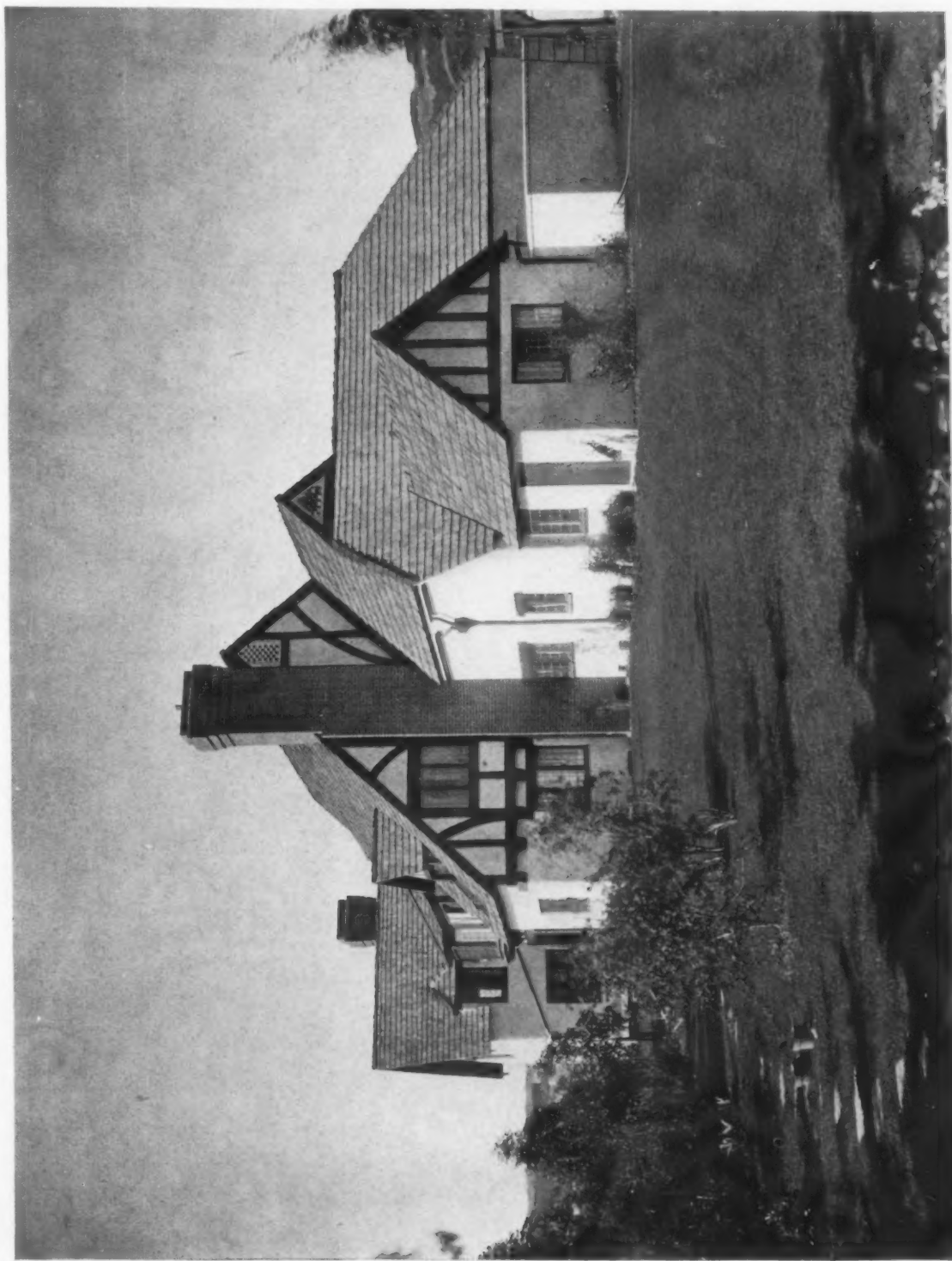


SCALE
1" = 10'

LEFT—FIRST FLOOR PLAN; RIGHT—SECOND FLOOR PLAN; SKETCH FOR DOUBLE RESIDENCE,
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LEFT—FIRST FLOOR PLAN; RIGHT—SECOND FLOOR PLAN; RESIDENCE, ROY L. GOODRICH,
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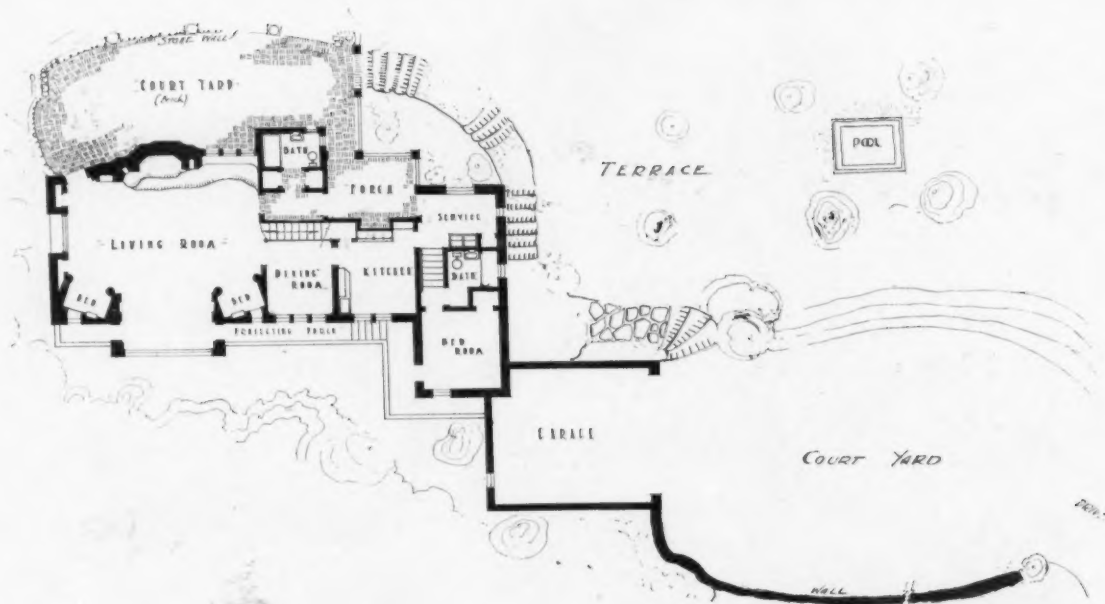
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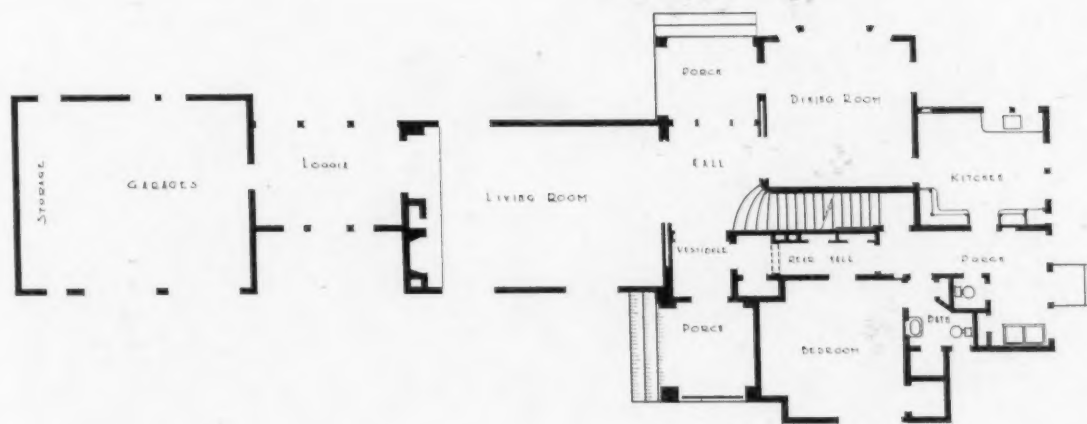
UPPER—LIVING ROOM; LOWER—FIREPLACE; RESIDENCE, ROY L. GOODRICH,
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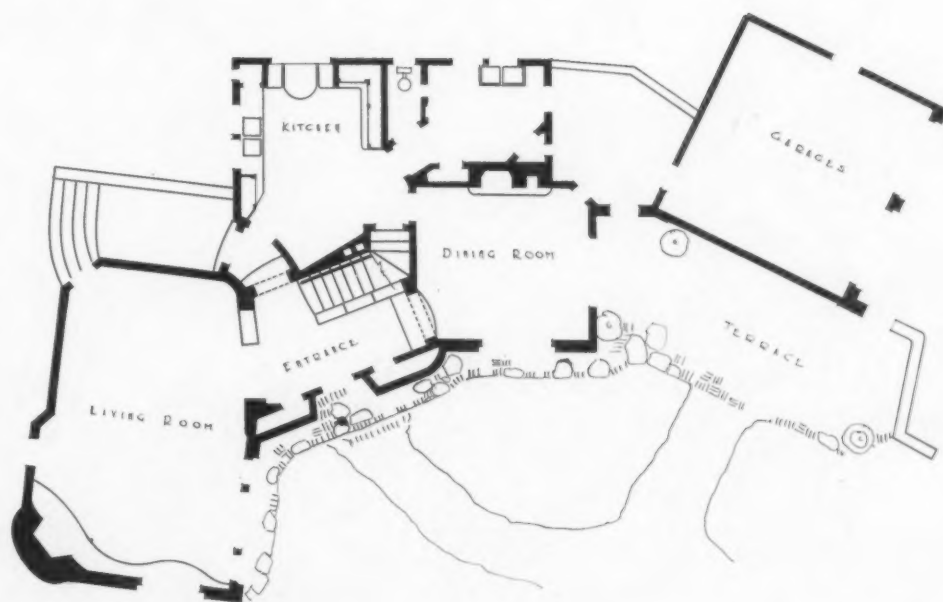
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LOWER—FIRST FLOOR PLANS, WITH COURTYARD. W. R. YELLAND, ARCHITECT.



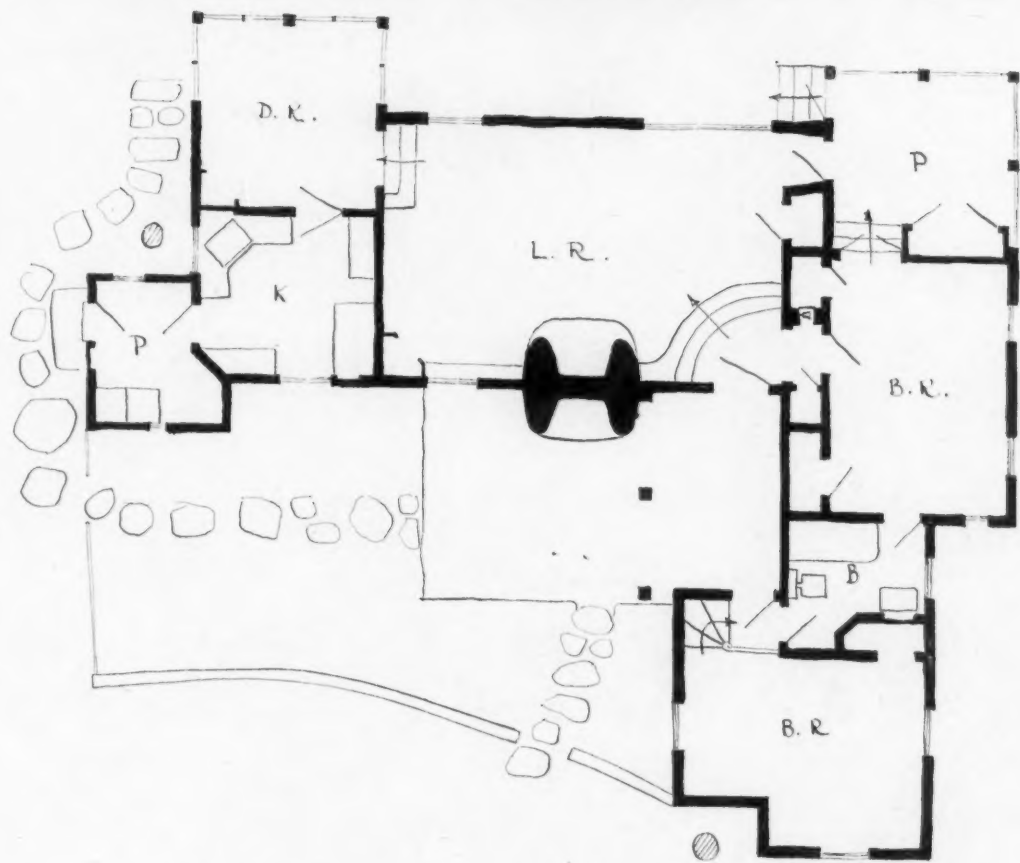
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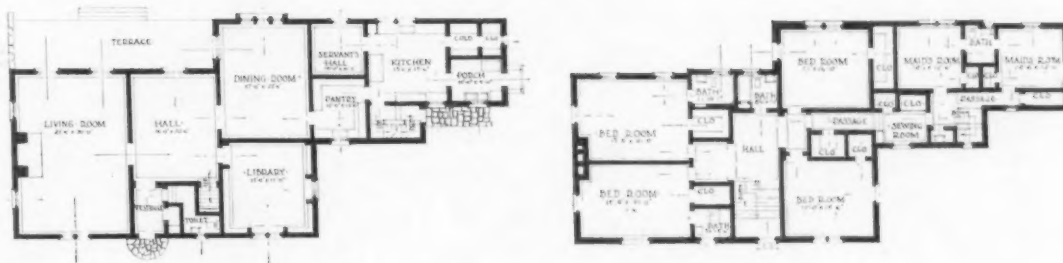
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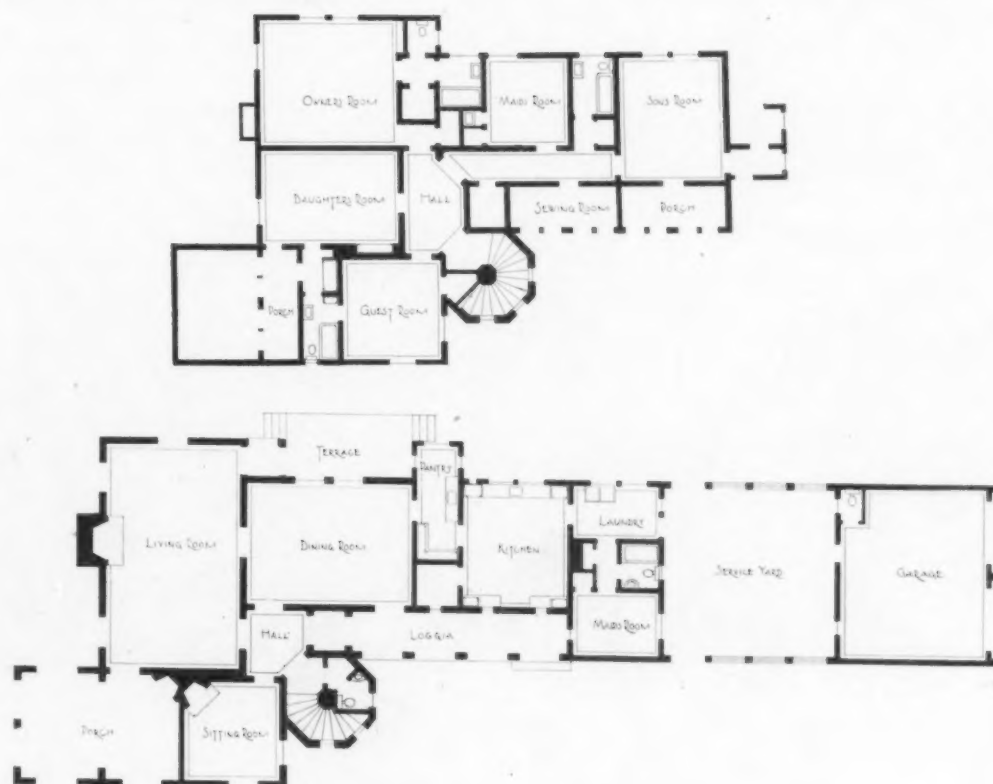
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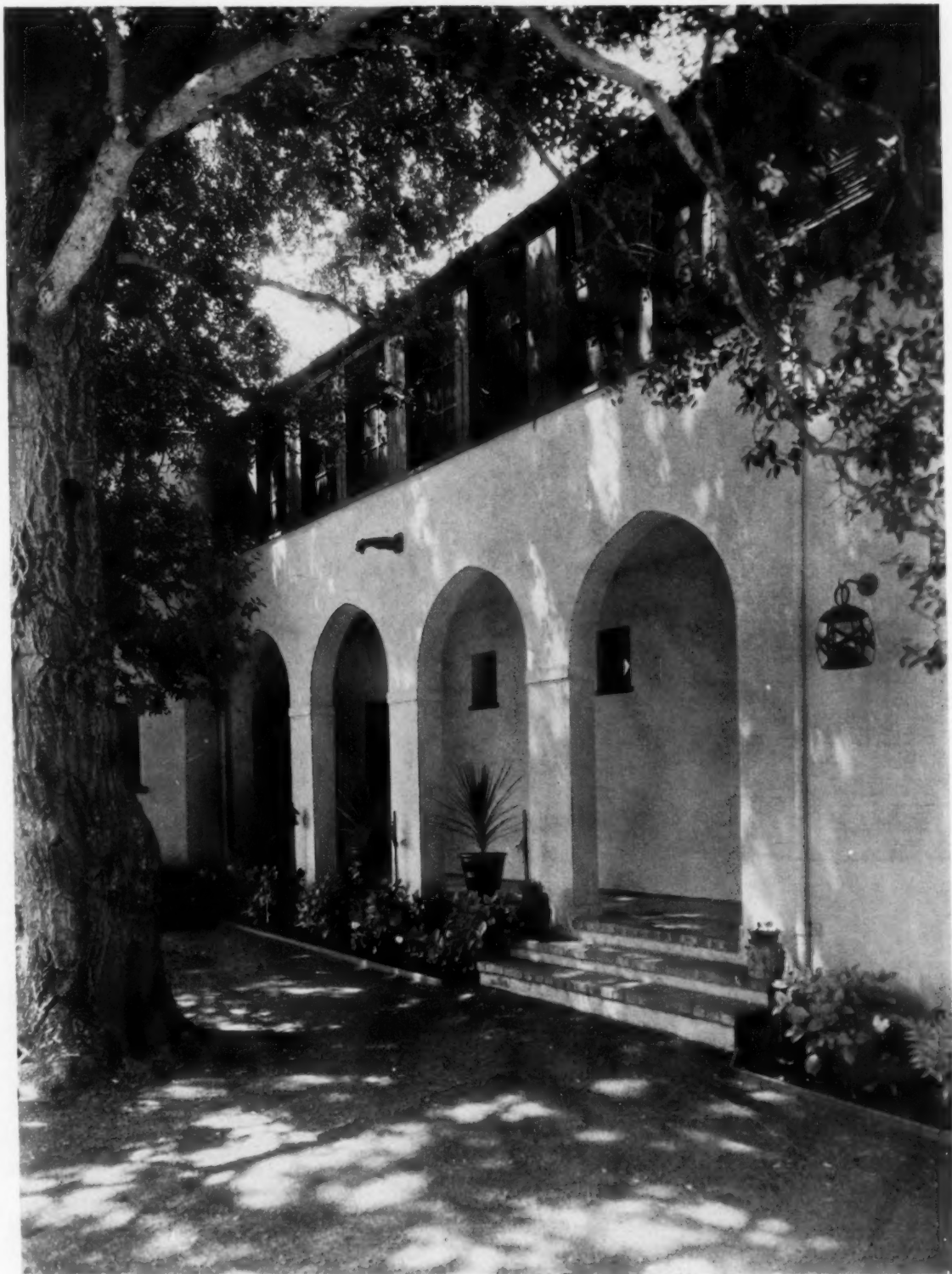
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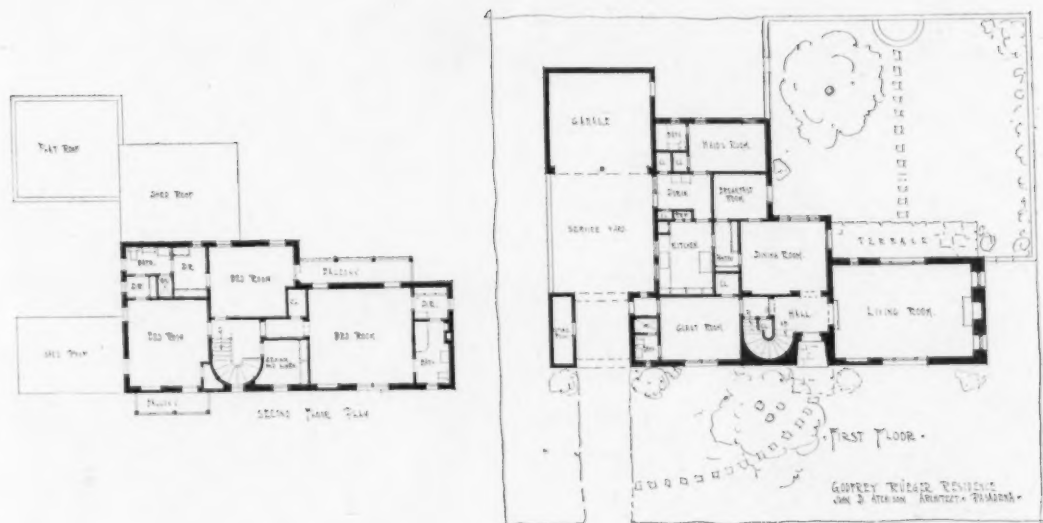
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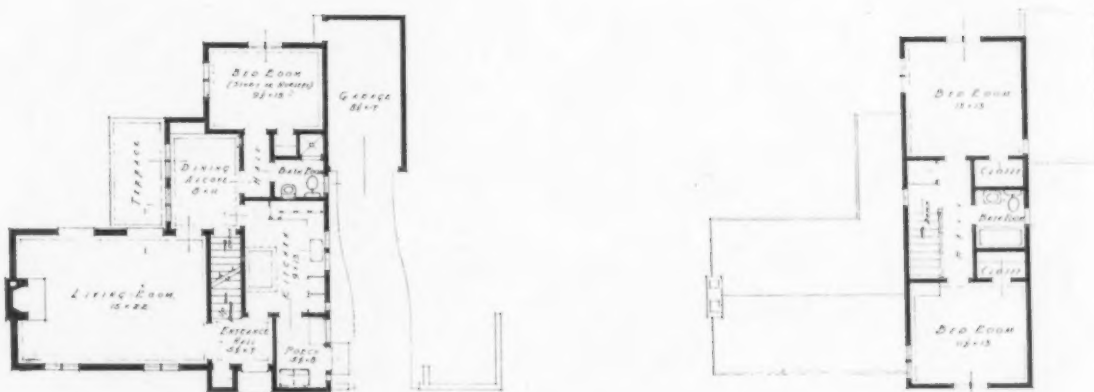
RESIDENCE, GODFREY RUEGER, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. JOHN D. ATCHISON, ARCHITECT.



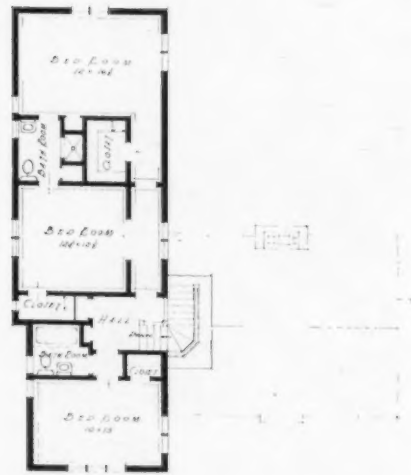
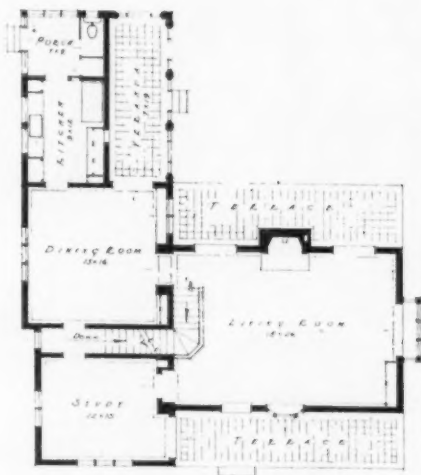
UPPER—FRONT ENTRANCE; LOWER—DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE; RESIDENCE,
GODFREY RUEGER, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. JOHN D. ATCHISON, ARCHITECT.



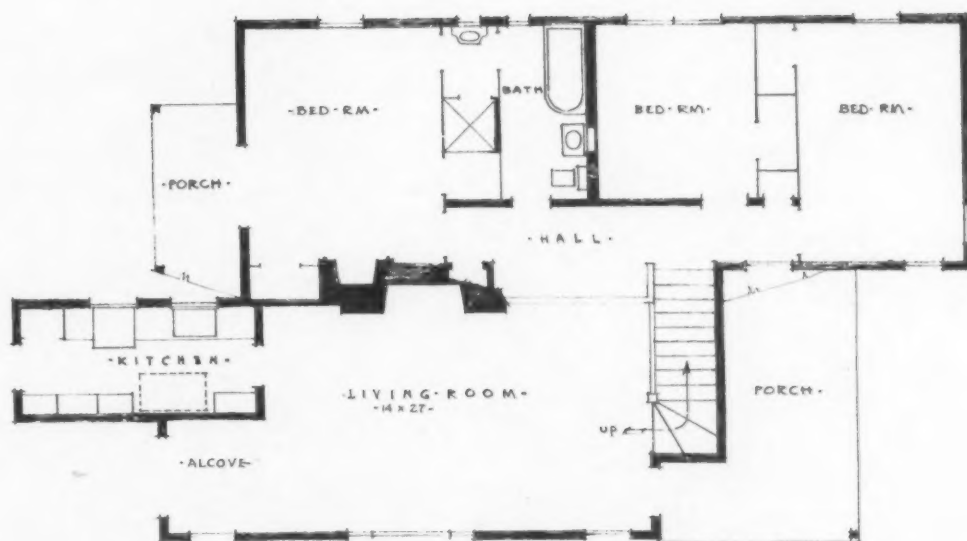
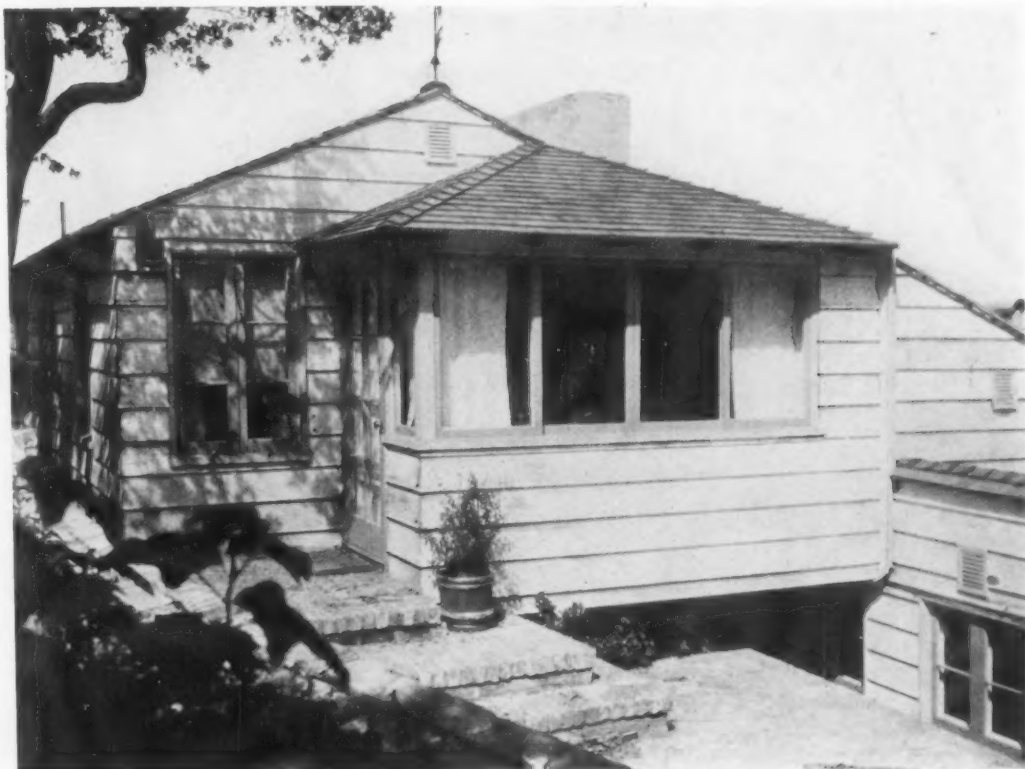
UPPER—FIREPLACE; LOWER—FROM LIVING ROOM TO HALLWAY; RESIDENCE, GODFREY RUEGER, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA. JOHN D. ATCHISON, ARCHITECT.



RESIDENCE, MRS. ALFRED SEALE, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA. HENRY C. COLLINS, ARCHITECT.



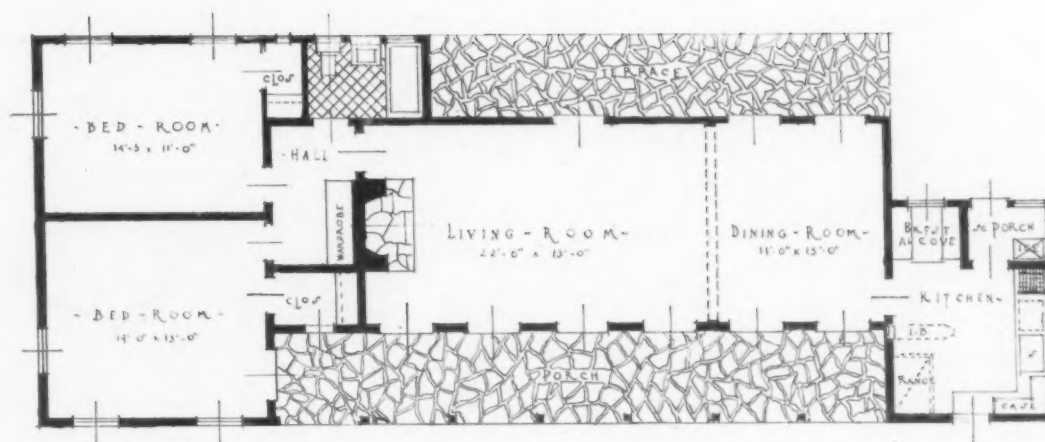
RESIDENCE, MR. AND MRS. HUGH HENRY BROWN, PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA.
HENRY C. COLLINS, ARCHITECT.



RESIDENCE, R. W. STRONG, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
ROLAND IRVING STRINGHAM, ARCHITECT.



CORNER OF LIVING ROOM, RESIDENCE, R. W. STRONG, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
ROLAND IRVING STRINGHAM, ARCHITECT.



~ FIRST FLOOR ~ PLAN ~

RESIDENCE, MARLOW MERRICK, VENTURA BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
H. C. DECKBAR, ARCHITECT.



UPPER RIGHT—RESIDENCE, M. V. KELLEY, BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA.
JOHN D. ATCHISON, ARCHITECT.

LOWER RIGHT—ENTRANCE LOGGIA, RESIDENCE, W. R. DUNSMORE,
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. WEBBER, STAUNTON AND SPAULDING, ARCHITECTS.
UPPER LEFT—BREAKFAST ROOM, RESIDENCE, ROY O. LONG, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
HAROLD G. STONER, ARCHITECT.

LOWER LEFT—HALLWAY DETAIL, RESIDENCE, ROY O. LONG, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.
HAROLD G. STONER, ARCHITECT.

Incidental Room Units in the Small House

BY ZOE A. BATTU

IN THE FIRST growth and elemental days of the American commonwealth and before it amassed great wealth and was swept away by the own or build your own home slogan, the small house consisted mainly of basic functional units—living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and bed rooms. For the average family to have added a sun room, breakfast room or loggia would have indicated that it leaned toward affectation and suffered from impractical, if not undemocratic, notions. These things were well enough for the large home or mansion, but they seemed not entirely in keeping with the small, modest home.

But now exactly the reverse is true. The intense competition in building and selling homes has forced the building industry to embody in home structures every conceivable addition and novelty. Buyers have come to expect these extras and even what now may be classed as a small home as often as not contains a breakfast room, sun room and loggia. The forms may be somewhat of a compromise and the space available for the additions limited, but it is generally looked upon as a poor home that does not contain at least two of these units.

This public demand and recently formed fashion in modest dwellings has created an architectural



Residence, M. V. Kelley, Beverly Hills, California
John D. Atchison, Architect



Residence, Charles Gordon, San Francisco, California
Corbell Cooper, Architect

problem that was formerly practically nonexistent in relation to this type of architecture and brings with it a train of specialized problems. The small house, usually on a limited land area, is seldom easy of execution and planning in order to secure variation and interest and keep the costs within reason. These incidental units are assets in securing variation and interest, and yet they add distinctly to the problem, for by their inclusion the small house really leaves its own simple sphere and becomes the miniature of the large house or mansion. That the problems relative to this situation are in many cases hardly grasped and poorly solved may be judged by the still considerable number of homes whose sun rooms, loggias or breakfast rooms give a marked impression of being hardly more than boxes or afterthoughts attached for nothing more than their impressive effect.

Even in cases where these units are well embodied within and related to the total architectural and structural scheme of the dwelling, this fact still appears in many cases and no doubt arises from conditions sometimes beyond the architect's control. The very nature and purposes of these rooms as spots for informal relaxation, rest or even pleasant labor, conveying a sense of the light and freedom of the outdoors, has made them a likely field for the imagination of artists and craftsmen to function. A momentous amount of attention has been paid to their decoration and adornment.

Consequently we have available for use in these

[Concluded on page 44]

Installation Factors in Home Refrigeration

BY R. T. STEPHENS



PEAKING from a strictly technical sense, mechanical or electrical refrigeration for domestic purposes has been proved workable, practical and feasible. The experimental stage wherein it was asked, if the end could be accomplished, is well past. There are now on the market a number of household refrigerating systems or units, employing practically the same principles and embodying varying and different features in the way of small perfections. On the whole, they may be depended upon to operate automatically, economically, noiselessly and in a clean manner, and to deliver a dry, cold refrigeration at a predetermined uniform temperature (45° F.). The advantages of such refrigeration from health and convenience standpoints are obvious enough, and having been extensively explained and presented through many other mediums and publications, we hardly need to mention them at this time.

So much technical and engineering ground having been well covered, the architectural problems now involved in this subject are concerned with determining which of the several systems and units available will best serve the particular purpose and so make such provisions for the installation as to satisfactorily fulfill all requirements of convenience, economy, appearance and easy servicing. In this connection there might also be mentioned any pertinent points relative to actual operating costs, first costs and maintenance figures and the relation of these factors to the valuation, salability and rentability of the property being so equipped.

Costs of electrical current vary in the several sections of the country and in different localities, but figures furnished by California power companies, which may be accepted as a safe basis for calculations throughout the Pacific Slope and Western States, tend to show that the average home units (food chamber capacity 7 cubic feet) may be operated at a maximum cost of \$21 yearly under normal operating and climatic conditions. Should the household electrical bill total \$7 a month, the prorated refrigeration expense would be only \$9

yearly. These figures cover daily, all-year operation. The average single residence unit has a food chamber capacity from 5½ to 9 cubic feet and apartment house units are as small as 3 cubic feet; average, 4 to 6 cubic feet, and only in rare cases exceed these dimensions. Theoretically, then, the apartment-house tenant should operate his refrigerator at a nominal figure. Due to carelessness and inexperience, refrigerating costs in these buildings may be relatively high. Several factors may contribute to variation from these mean levels in both homes and apartment buildings. Doors are often left open or insecurely closed, allowing outside air to leak in; still hot and steaming foods are placed in the food chamber, and such small practices as these drive operating costs up in unexpected fashion.

Relative to the probable valuation added to a property by mechanical refrigeration, it would be extremely difficult to arrive at a final figure. The leading concerns manufacturing this equipment are leaving no stone unturned in educating the public to the practicality and merits of this form of refrigeration and in creating a general demand for it. Talking to realtors, apartment-house owners and managers, we seem to find that in very large or high-class and exclusive houses automatic refrigeration is now indispensable in order that justifiable rents may be commanded and the value and resale value of the property generally maintained. Older houses, perhaps desirable in every respect but this, are handicapped in the matter of suitable rents and in many cases are being forced to provide mechanical refrigeration to satisfy public demand for the service. In such a case, however, the units can hardly ever be accommodated as satisfactorily as when embodied at the time of construction. In cheaper houses and locations the issue must be open to settlement by considering the probable class of tenants and their rent-paying views in relation to these facilities. Among residences, the average home of any pretensions at all is equipped with mechanical refrigeration at the time of building, or space is left for subsequent installation. The growing public demand for the service readily points to the wisdom of such a course, although, by the nature of the case, space may usually be found or created whenever it is desired to make such an installation.

Considering actual operating factors, the principles of home refrigeration do not differ radically from those of commercial refrigeration, save in scale. The process, briefly, is one whereby the heat in the refrigerator or food chamber flows to and is absorbed by the cooling element or copper coils, located within that chamber. This heat is absorbed in turn by the refrigerant within the coils, whose properties are such that this action turns it into a vapor or gas. In this form it is sucked or drawn downward by the action of a motor and pump into an air-cooled or water-cooled condenser and the action of either of these mediums chills and reliquifies the refrigerant, rendering it ready to resume the cycle. Therefore the units consist of four functional elements—the refrigerant, the cooling coils, motor and compressor.





Automatic action is provided by a thermostatic or pressure control, adjusted to open or close the electric circuit to the motor at certain fixed temperatures. For all household refrigeration 45° F. has been determined as the most satisfactory one. At 50° F. science finds that bacterial growth in foods is definitely retarded and checked and foods may be held at this temperature for several days without deterioration. At 45° F. they may be safely kept for longer periods and still not be subject to injury from too intense cold. Through placing the temperature of household refrigeration at 45° F. all preservation demands are met, and there is allowed a leeway of 5° for such rises as may be occasioned by excessive outside temperatures, hot foods, etc.

In the ability of a given unit to maintain this temperature there are two points to be considered. A cooling unit area too small in proportion to the size of the food chamber will necessitate long running periods in order to fulfill its function. Even though all mechanical elements are correct in design and size, they will fail of their purpose unless the refrigerator box is well and adequately insulated and the doors so designed that they close easily and securely, cutting the leakage of outside air to the minimum. A poorly insulated, faultily constructed box may maintain the desired temperature, but only through excessive consumption of current, continuous running and high cost. On very warm summer days it will probably fail in this end. Wall insulation and the design of the doors should be such that in a room temperature of 70° F. the refrigerator during a 24-hour period will average eight hours of operation or current consumption. In regions of high summer temperatures some slight departure from this record may be allowed, considering, of course, that all insulation factors are of a suitable, efficient standard.

There are a number of refrigerants in common use in household units—sulphur dioxide, methyl chloride, ethyl chloride, ammonia and carbon dioxide. All of them will function satisfactorily. But, on the whole, experience tends to show that sulphur dioxide is best adapted to this purpose and it is accordingly used in about 90 per cent of the systems on the market. It has the virtues of being noninflammable, nonexplosive, noncorrosive to copper and not dangerous to inhale. It has a pungent and sharply penetrating odor which will readily awaken a sleeping person and be easily detected in any part of the house.

In single residences the installation problem is relatively simple. The architect ascertains the capacity of the refrigerator in relation to the size and needs of the family and plans his kitchen to accommodate the dimensions of the unit and serve convenience and workability. The compressor and motor unit specified for the refrigerator may be self-contained; placed above, below or to the side of the food box proper or located in the basement or another room as the space available indicates. The panel box of the electrical system should provide a separate circuit to supply current to the electric motor and wiring plans should bring this circuit as near to the motor location as possible. It should terminate in a fused safety switch, to which the refrigerator system contractor can connect his motor service wires. The air-cooled type is in general and popular use on the Pacific Slope, but should a water-cooled type be utilized, it is necessary to bring a cold water supply line to the unit and provide also a drain line connected with the house drain.

In apartment-house installations two courses are open. The units in each apartment may be individual and self-contained or the units in several apartments may be operated by a central motor and compressor. The latter arrangement is known as a multiple unit installation. In the former method the first cost is greater, although it eliminates the running of liquid and suction lines from the several upper stories of the house to the basement. But it has its ultimate advantage in that the unit is connected up with the apartment meter and the tenant's refrigerator operates as individual need indicates and he pays only for actual service rendered and current consumed. This is a check to careless operation and untraceable complaints. Servicing may also be somewhat easier. In multiple installations the cost of refrigeration must be prorated and included in the rent. There is no incentive to avoid uneconomical, careless operation and general lack of attention on the part of the tenant. This lack may often lead to unforeseen difficulties.

However, the multiple method finds growing favor and is by no means unpopular with either building owners or tenants. In this instance special care must be paid to the compressor in relation to the height of the building, the number of and capacity of the units served by any one compressor, the temperatures in the compressor location and those in the several floors and

[Concluded on page 61]



ON THE MANNER OF HOUSE

[Concluded from page 14]

only once, applies to houses as well as dresses. Too often we regret the lack of thought with which some article has been purchased. It irks us when used, or else is thrown into the discard. A house is rather expensive to discard, and if it is poorly arranged, to the hindrance of our accustomed ways, it will always remain a thorn to prick our senses.

The house of good taste will present an air of simplicity and quiet restraint. As we look about it we will not be burdened with the feeling that it is pretentious, impressive and awe-inspiring, nor ornate and showy. In place of meaningless and unnecessary decoration or stuffy, gaudy detail, there will be stressed balance and fine proportions, for these qualities are beautiful in themselves even without ornament. The successful house will be livable, inviting and homelike. It will appear natural instead of forced. It may be quaint, picturesque and full of charming surprises, or it may be stately and formal. It may be small or it may be large; in either instance it will be honest. In this manner of house there will be order combined with beauty, which will make it a worthwhile achievement, for such is the sought-for goal in all architecture. This manner of house will live with us, it will bespeak the age we are in and suitably perpetuate our high ideals of family life.

* * *

ROOM UNITS IN THE SMALL HOUSE

[Concluded from page 41]

rooms an endless array of wall and floor materials; a wide latitude in lighting fixtures, lamps, drapes, hangings, floor coverings, furniture and other decorative novelties. On one hand, this fact should be one to rejoice over. On another hand, and in actual practice, it works, in many instances at the present moment, to complicate difficulties rather than simplify them. Clients, architects and decorators in striving to embody in these units something of the agreeably unexpected and different succeed only in producing too obvious theatricality and making the room in question wholly alien and strange to the house as a whole. In the home of limited dimensions these tendencies are apt to produce results, at worst startling, at least difficult to live with.

This observation is not intended for an argument that breakfast rooms, sun rooms and loggias should not embody features that introduce a spirit of spontaneous contrast to the other rooms of the home more rigidly governed by practical necessities. To lay down too hard and fast rules for the treatment and decorative handling of these units would only defeat the purposes for which they exist. The point is mentioned only to suggest that suitable restraint has its value even here, and will prevent the overbalanced tragedy

wherein originality runs riot with little regard for general harmony.

Of the several illustrations of such units here shown the breakfast room in the Long residence seems most aptly to support the relevant points. Here architect and decorator have, on the whole, satisfactorily worked out their problems of coordination between the main architectural scheme and the sense impressions naturally associated with and expected from a room of this purpose. Thus this breakfast room in possessing contrast and novelty does not realize these values through being incongruously detached from the main body of the composition.

* * *

MANUFACTURERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS

HILL, HUBBELL & COMPANY EXPANDS

To provide larger and more efficient quarters the Los Angeles sales offices of Hill, Hubbell & Company, Pacific Coast paint manufacturers, were moved on June 1st from 331 West Eleventh street to the Petroleum Securities Building, 714 West Tenth street. This news follows closely on the announcement, made at the first of the year, when the San Francisco offices of Hill, Hubbell & Company were moved to new and larger quarters at 160 Fremont street. This company maintains sales offices and warehouses in principal Pacific Coast cities. They are located at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Portland and Seattle. The mid-continental offices and factories are located at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and district offices and warehouses are also maintained at Houston, Texas, Baltimore and New York.

* * *

IN LARGER QUARTERS

The Fire Protection Products Company has, within the past month, removed its plant and offices to Sixteenth and Connecticut streets, San Francisco.

Consistent growth throughout the eight years this company has been in business necessitated additional floor space and the new building contains over 10,000 square feet.

In addition to manufacturing high quality fire doors, kalamein copper and bronze doors and trim and sheet metal work, the company is the Northern California distributor for the Voigtman Metal Window Corporation. J. C. Schultheis is general manager of the company, F. P. Hager, secretary, and W. W. Horan, superintendent.

* * *

A new catalog illustrating the complete Josam Line has just been published by the Josam Manufacturing Company. It contains 72 pages with more than 100 illustrations, recommended uses, complete descriptions and detailed drawings, sizes and weights of every product in the Josam Line. An interesting feature of this catalog is its illustrated index.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS MONTHLY BULLETIN

OFFICERS

HARRIS ALLEN, President
HENRY H. GUTTERSON, Vice-President
ALBERT J. EVERS, Sec.-Treas.



DIRECTORS

JOHN REID, JR., three years
JAMES S. DEAN, three years
EARLE B. BERTZ, two years
FRED H. MEYER, two years
J. S. FAIRWEATHER, one year
W. C. HAYS, one year

NEXT MEETING

Due to the summer vacation period of three months, the next meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., will not be held until September 25, 1928. Notice of this meeting will be sent to members.

MAY, 1928, MEETING

The regular meeting of the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A., was held at the Mark Hopkins Hotel on May 28, 1928. The meeting was called to order by Vice-President H. H. Gutterson at 8 p. m. The following members were present: Messrs. Fred H. Meyer, Chester H. Miller, Geo. R. Klinkhardt, W. C. F. Gilham, Wm. I. Garren, Ralph Wyckoff, Ernest Coxhead, James T. Narbett, Harris Osborn, Wm. B. Farlow, Chas. F. Maury, Wm. K. Bartges, Ernest L. Norberg, H. H. Gutterson, Mark T. Jorgensen, Albert J. Evers, A. McF. McSweeney. About 40 non-member guests were present.

MINUTES

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as published.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Letter from the Italian Government regarding export of Carrara marble was read by the Secretary.

The Chair announced that Mr. Morris Bruce and Mr. W. I. Garren had been appointed as members of the Standard Building Code Committee to carry on the work of the committee heretofore headed by Mr. F. H. Meyer.

Mr. W. I. Garren was appointed to represent the Chapter at the Occupational Restriction Section of the Commonwealth Club.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Vice-President Gutterson read the report of President Harris C. Allen on the Sixty-first Annual Convention. Mr. James T. Narbett, delegate, gave a report of his experiences at the convention; also a resume of the Treasurer's report.

Mr. Wm. I. Garren made a splendid report for the delegates to Southern California on behalf of the Organization Committee for the State Association of California Architects. After a description of the form of organization proposed for the State Association, an election was held and Mr. Mark Jorgensen was elected district adviser for San Francisco district of the association, all those present participating in the election.

Mr. Ernest Coxhead addressed the meeting on the subject of the history of the Institute and its aims, ideals and objects.

Mr. Fred Meyer spoke on the Chapter and the relation of the Chapters to the Institute and members.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT J. EVERS, *Secretary*.

[Mr. Allen's report on the convention appears on page 64]

* * *

San Francisco Architectural Club

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco Architectural Club was held May 6th, at which time, in accordance with the custom of the organization, mid-year nominations were made for treasurer and two directors. Mr. Hansen was nominated for treasurer, Mr. McLaughlin and Edward Counter for directors. There were no candidates named in opposition to the above and the election will take place at the July meeting of the club.

C. J. Sly, who is in charge of engineering classes, announced that beginning June 15th he would receive enrollments to a class in beginning engineering. Enrollment in this group will be held open until the last week in June, when actual work will commence. In September a second class in beginning engineering will be formed.

Club members are congratulating Herbert Anderson for his winning of the Harvard Scholarship for design for the 1928-29 season.

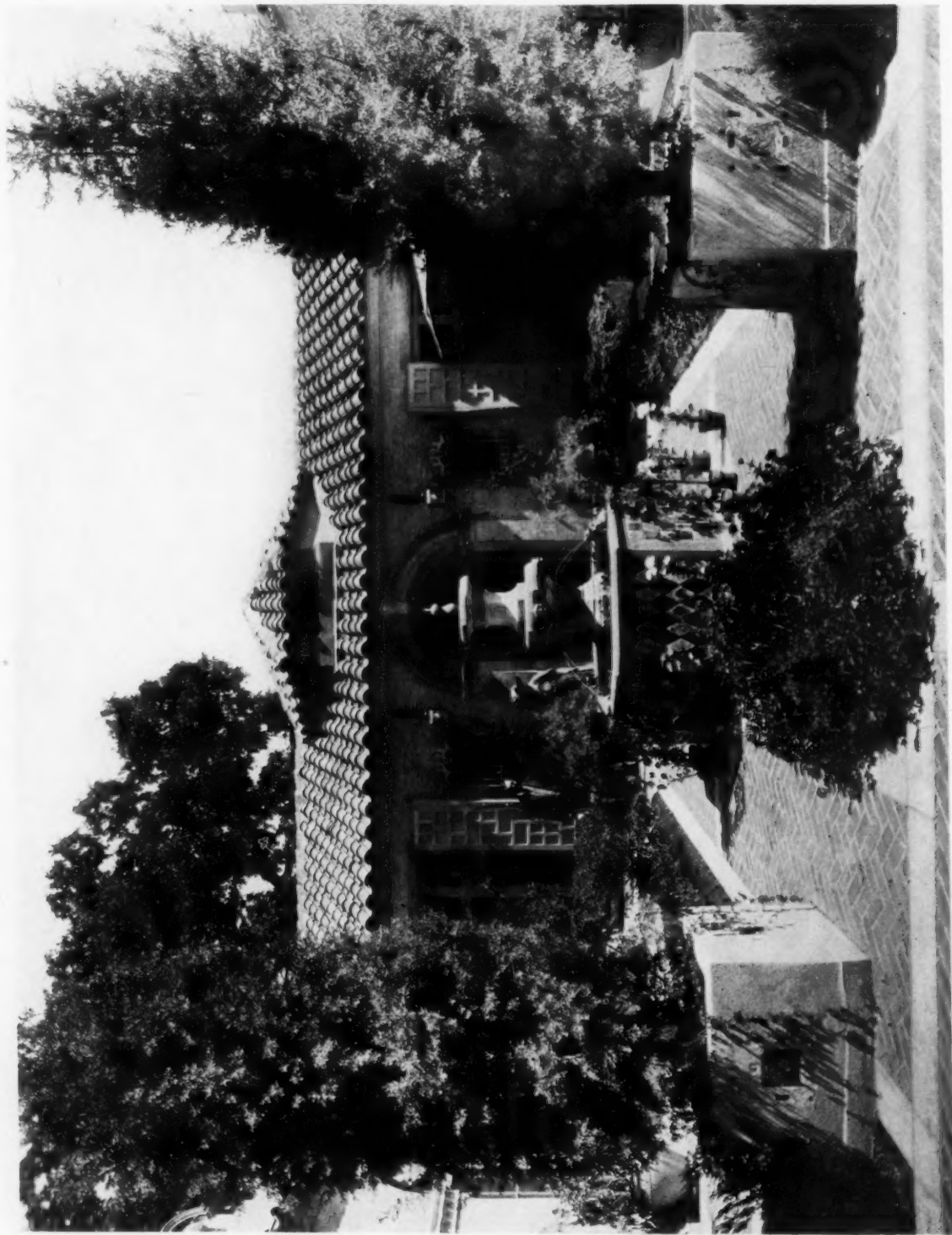
There has been received by the club a communication from the Beaux Arts Institute, announcing a class A project, dealing with the design of an opera house. A cash prize of \$100 will be awarded the winner of this competition.

* * *

Architect E. W. Cannon, Ray Building, Oakland, is preparing preliminary plans for a nine-story class A steel frame and concrete medical center building to cost \$900,000.

* * *

Architect W. E. Schirmer, 700 Twenty-first street, Oakland, is preparing plans for a two-story frame and stucco residence to cost \$18,000 for Mr. M. C. Chapman, Jr.



ESTATE OF R. S. MOORE, MENLO PARK, CALIFORNIA. JOHN WILLIAM GREGG, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

The Province of Landscape Architecture

BY PROFESSOR JOHN WILLIAM GREGG
Landscape Architect, University of California



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE is now recognized as one of the arts of design. Its important function is to govern the economic and esthetic development of the surroundings of human habitations, and to promote the comfort, convenience, health and prosperity of national life by conserving and developing landscape values.

From time immemorial man has endeavored to shape his economic progress in such a way as to obtain from his environment two things generally recognized as essential in the development of a higher type of civilization. *Usefulness* and *beauty* are the two great factors which have governed the material and spiritual progress of mankind since the world began, and it can be stated without fear of serious contradiction or argument that the *Supreme Being*, whom we all worship and adore, was the first *Great Artist* who created the earth and all things thereon with infinite pains, and gave it to a needy race, which has been modifying, mutilating and neglecting it ever since. As a result of such rapid economic progress there has come to be recognized the need of a new type of designer whose province is to guide man's modification of the landscape in such a way as to secure the greatest possible economic and esthetic satisfaction out of it.

The advent of this new field of design has given rise to a separate profession made necessary by the discovery of so many new facts, and the increasing importance of so many known facts that older allied professions cannot presume to know or master them all. With a definite recognition of a newly segregated field of fact comes the acquirement of a new technique, the elaboration of theory in some new directions and the growth of a new technical language, all of which demand particular native ability and technical training to master. This is what has happened in the case of landscape architecture, for within comparatively recent years there has come an increased recognition of the value to the public of designed and organized cities, and of parks, reservations, and out-of-door spaces, and a keen interest in the design and development of private grounds of various kinds. There is now an effective demand for *designing skill* in the use of not only ground forms and the vegetation thereon but designing skill in the selection and arrangement of landscape and architectural elements in larger units for individual or public use. This demand has been met by the technically trained landscape architect because his ma-

terials and technique are not always those of the older allied professions of architecture and engineering. They require quite as much training to master in an ordinary lifetime, because in no field of art is it possible to design on general principles without a detailed knowledge of materials and technique. The broad-minded, well-trained landscape architect of today fully appreciates the reciprocal influence that one art may have on another, and is capable of thinking in terms that enable him to intelligently cooperate with allied artisans in the solution of problems involving a composition as a whole.

Probably no other art is so intimately associated with landscape art than is architecture. Both are concerned with the bringing together in some definite form many dissimilar elements into one harmonious whole. For example, the massing of foliage and the massing of the various elements of a building involve principles of composition. The scale and proportion of architectural masses, materials of architectural construction and problems of fenestration are all phases of architectural composition which may materially make or mar a landscape setting. Both the architect and landscape architect should be trained to a full appre-



A Spanish Tile Pool, Residence, Roy O. Long, Berkeley, Calif.
John William Gregg, Landscape Architect

ciation of the importance of interdependent problems, and be willing to think in terms of each other's art of design. As an example of technical differences that may exist in problems of design, and which at first thought appear to be governed by the same rules, let us consider the fact that the rules by which an architect establishes the rise and tread of an interior staircase of varying degrees of steepness, as conditions may require, or his desire may lead him, are not the same as those which govern the design of garden steps, or even a flight of steps leading up to a building. The feeling of breadth created by the outdoor spaces demands for comfort and effect differently proportioned treads and risers than might be used for inside stairways. Furthermore, an architect or engineer who has not been trained to think in terms of arranging ground areas or plant masses is apt to develop paths and walks that are too broad or too narrow, steps that are too steep, or steps that bear the wrong relation to their paths. Again, an architect in designing an interior staircase would never think of making the staircase wider than the width of the hall, but the landscape architect in designing a path leading to a flight of garden steps between two levels might find it necessary to make the treads wider than the path, for reasons that are optical and the result of centuries of landscape design.

The same technically developed abilities which guide the general design of a building should be exercised in creating the general setting of a building, because where architectural masses are dominant elements in the composition as a whole, they often govern the radiation of the principal landscape lines—the two lines of thought are inseparable.



A Garden Vista, Residence, Roy O. Long, Berkeley, Calif.
John William Gregg, Landscape Architect



Garden Walk and Pool, Residence, Dean F. H. Probert, Berkeley
John William Gregg, Landscape Architect

able. If a client is farsighted enough to have a landscape architect collaborate with an architect, then not only the landscape is studied as a setting for the building from the beginning but the building is thought of in terms of the setting which the architect and landscape architect *jointly* feel for it.

It should not be inferred that landscape architecture deals only with problems involving architecture or engineering dominance, because in its larger aspects it may be concerned with the preservation and development of the broader natural landscape values in the form of public parks and other land areas in such a way as to provide that refreshment and calm that comes from a communion with beautiful and reposeful sights and sounds which Nature, aided by the hand of man, may abundantly provide.

A landscape architect is concerned with producing a composition which will be adapted to its use, be reasonable in cost, and at the same time possess that grace of form and beauty of expression in the character and attractiveness of its details which can only be brought about by the artist availing himself of the knowledge furnished by the master productions of this and other ages.

With all this in mind, there was founded in 1899 The American Society of Landscape Architects, which now has more than one hundred and fifty members, and which includes "in its membership only landscape architects of recognized ability and experience, whose methods of practice conform to the ethical standard laid down by the society and its several chapters in their official statement of professional practice. This statement explains that 'a landscape architect in good professional standing is one who has artistic ability and thorough technical training for dealing with the problems which he undertakes, and whose remuneration is an openly stated compensation received directly from his client for services rendered, and not a commercial profit on the material supplied or labor employed'."

• EDITORIAL •

The Annual Inventory of the Institute

VERY MUCH as merchants devote a yearly period to checking their stock, auditing their accounts, planning replenishment and expansion—so a professional body meets in convention, reviews its activities, determines its policies.

The Sixty-first Convention of the American Institute of Architects met in St. Louis this year—a peculiarly appropriate place. St. Louis is a dignified old city (as age is reckoned in these United States) which is entering a new period of development, showing a sudden, surprising energy in its physical and esthetic betterment, both public and private. The architectural profession finds itself in a decidedly similar situation; and this year's convention, under these revivifying conditions, could not fail to be of special interest to those attending, and of import to the whole body of Institute members.

It was representative. Delegates were present from all but two or three of the fifty-eight chapters; and one was impressed by the quality of the delegates. These were men of high character; of keen intelligence; of broad experience; of culture; of definite personality. A convention which could easily have become a battle-field for different points of view was characterized by sanity and clear judgment, by fairness and tolerance. With some inevitable—and desirable—divergence of opinion, there was obvious a spirit of cooperation. And it was not reluctant consent; it amounted to enthusiasm, in the desire for mutual understanding, and for concerted effort toward the improvement of architecture and of the conditions under which architecture is produced, in this country.

The character of the convention was established in its first session, by a special program devoted to the general subject, "The Mobilization of the Forces Which Make for Better Architecture." It would not be possible to sustain so high a note throughout a convention required to settle many very practical questions; but undoubtedly there persisted, throughout, the influence of those beautifully expressed ideals of beauty. That, in a word, was the theme—architects love beauty. To secure beauty, the architect "must be the most conscious, the most enthusiastic, and the most determined of all who are concerned. . . . And, we venture to believe, there has been the birth of a new spirit of cooperation between the professions and crafts which are engaged in creating the Architecture and the Fine Arts of our country."

With this new spirit in evidence, it can well be understood that the work of "taking stock," and the determination of policies for the future, were informative and inspiring. The reports of committees showed an amazing amount of faithful and able performance of duty—much of it being definitely public service work, much of distinct helpfulness to the profession. Space does not permit account of this work, but the names of some of the committees are significant of their scope: Education, Historic Monuments, Community Planning, National Capital, Public Works, Health and Safety, Earthquake Hazards, School Buildings, Small Houses, Structural Service, Industrial Relations, Registration Laws—consider the opportunities for constructive service in each of these subjects!

As to the general policy of the Institute, approved by the convention, it is clear: the determined maintenance of high professional standards, and withal a broader, more collaborative attitude toward allied professions and crafts and toward the general public. Far from there being any conflict in these aims, it is bound to follow, from better understanding of architects, both professionally and individually, that the necessity and importance of the Institute standards will be recognized more and more clearly. Architects have held too much aloof, have held back too modestly—or indifferently—from participation in community affairs. In the matter of public information, the Institute has gone a long way from its old attitude of reticence, and the procedure of supplying this in proper news shape is now an established and important official function.

Without making it a subject for any convention action, there was mentioned frequently the character of architectural design; on the one hand, the many evidences of new vitality and creative power, and on the other, the tendency toward standardization—the disappearance of local, individual characteristics. A warning note was sounded against the development of too cosmopolitan, general a type of architecture. To the Western delegates, it was interesting, and pleasant, to hear the universal comments on the vigorous and delightful work being done in the Far West, work so free and fresh in quality, yet so happily suited to climate, landscape and tradition that it can truly be called "Californian."

To realize what the Institute means, how much

[Concluded on page 51]

INSTITUTE AND CLUB MEETINGS

Pasadena Architectural Club

The annual installation banquet of the Pasadena Architectural Club was recently held at the Pasadena Athletic Club and was presided over by William J. Stone, outgoing president. Officers for the ensuing year were introduced and installed, they being Roy S. Parkes, president; John R. Jarvis, vice-president; Richard Ware, secretary; William S. Buyers (reelected), treasurer; William J. Stone, R. L. Westberg and Edward Mussa, members of the executive board.

John R. Jarvis was in charge of the entertainment and social features of the evening and presented a splendid and enjoyable program in which singers, speakers and other entertainers divided the honors. And lest it be forgotten, the food and refreshments were also worthy of comment.

The principal speaker was John C. Austin, F. A. I. A., who gave a very vigorous and pointed talk on "The Relation of the Architect to His Community and His Fellow Men." Anson C. Boyd, formerly of New York, followed this speaker and his remarks were particularly enjoyable since he cast them in a light and humorous vein.

Summarizing the activities of the year, Past President Wm. J. Stone noted that the organization has progressed in a most constructive manner. A score or more of representative speakers and authorities within the profession have been entertained and a number of inspection tours to surrounding cities, estates and notable architectural developments have been undertaken. The individual and collective value of these expeditions was a point especially dwelt upon by Mr. Stone. Reports of the secretary and treasurer showed that the club is in excellent financial condition, there being on hand a substantial surplus, which was voted into the permanent fund in charge of the executive committee.

* * *

Oregon State Chapter, A. I. A.

The Oregon State Chapter, A. I. A., is occupied with supervision of a model apprentice-built home for which it also lent cooperation in the drawing up of the plans. Construction on the dwelling is already under way. The sum allowed for the house proper, which contains six rooms and is of frame construction, is \$6,000. The smallness of this sum caused the chapter to hesitate in sponsoring the project, which originated with the Portland Association of General Contractors. But the chapter finally decided to participate and is supplying all architectural service at cost, which includes design, construction, choice of materials and furnishings.

It is understood that the labor is being furnished by apprentices who are studying building, construction and allied subjects in the various trade and vocational departments of Portland's public schools. The project thus affords the students an opportunity of first-hand

experience on a home structure of approved architectural standards and has the added value of being a stimulus to public interest in correct home architecture.

The house will be shown in a later edition of this magazine.

* * *

Architects' League of Hollywood

At a meeting of May 16th the Architects' League of Hollywood was addressed by Natt Piper, secretary of the newly formed Association of Southern California Architects. Mr. Piper gave a detailed account of the work planned and to be undertaken by the association. The Hollywood League members voted to lend its support to the State organization in every possible way and John J. Roth was authorized to write a letter to the association confirming this attitude of the League.

Tom V. Sawyer, who has recently been appointed by the Celotex Company as district sales manager for the Southern territory, was the speaker at a meeting held May 23d. Sawyer showed several reels of moving pictures, depicting the Celotex industry and following its products from the sugar-cane stage to the finished merchandise. Throughout the speaker emphasized the importance of sound building, as well as artistic finish, pointing out how his product served both ends, and these points proved of real value to the architects in attendance.

* * *

The Los Angeles Architectural Club

The May meeting of the Los Angeles Architectural Club, held on the 15th, at the University Club, was notable for a lecture on "Illumination in Relation to Architecture," given by Mr. Clark W. Baker, who is chairman of the Educational Committee of the Pacific Coast Electrical Association.

After discussing the functions of the human eye, the speaker followed out the effects of light upon that organ. Some of the most startling experiments were made by Mr. Baker, through the use of his own apparatus. And the statistics which he revealed concerning the results of bad lighting were astounding. A remarkable feature of the lecture was the speaker's ability to talk in laymen's language while discussing technical subjects. In considering the workings of the eye Mr. Baker used plates to illustrate his meanings, and brought to mind the fact that 87 per cent of our knowledge is gathered through that agent. This being so, the enormous importance of not mistreating that organ through harmful illumination was stressed. So much ignorance on the subject of lighting is current, even in the building of our schools, that there is an increase in defective eyesight of 19 per cent among children during the regular twelve years of school.

Even employers are not aware of the amount of work they are losing merely by decreasing the efficiency of employees through incorrect illumination. It is not

that there is generally an insufficiency of light, but light not properly directed. By the use of photographs Mr. Baker showed the correct and incorrect manner of lighting a room.

Aside from the physical reaction to light the speaker ingeniously, with a plaster head of Lincoln, displayed the control of shadows by positions of light. The change of expression, dependent upon shadows, was almost unbelievable.

Entering the field of color, Mr. Baker explained not only the effect of the different colors upon individuals but the effect of light upon color. He stressed the essential knowledge of a decorator along these lines, and proved by a most interesting experiment the fact that the eye was not intended to regard a solid color for a long period. Members of the club were asked to concentrate their attention for 15 seconds upon a red disc. When it was removed the complementary color blue was in its place. Nature had given relief to the eyes in that manner.

The next regular meeting will be held on June 5th, when the club will join with the Southern California Chapter, A. I. A., at the School of Architecture, University of Southern California.

As a result of the splendid cooperation given by the architects, the Los Angeles Architectural Club has been able to make great progress in its creation of a useful employment bureau for draftsmen. The calls are becoming more and more numerous every day. And every effort is being made to fill these positions as quickly as possible with good men.

In order to make the material offered by the small-house plan service of the Architectural Club thoroughly typical of the best work in this field now being developed in California, we hope shortly to be able to announce a competition to be held to stimulate interest to that end. It is planned that this competition be limited to very small houses, preferably groups, particularly adapted to the requirements of the home builders of modest means. Suggestions as to such a competition will be welcomed by Mr. Theodore A. Koetzli.

The fifty small-house designs selected from those entered in the competition held by House Beautiful will be displayed at the Architects Building Material Exhibit from June 25th to July 11th, by the small-house plan service of the Los Angeles Architectural Club.

* * *

Washington State Chapter, A. I. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Washington State Chapter, A. I. A., held May 3d was largely devoted to reports of the several committee heads.

Acting for the absent chairman of the Committee on Institute Affairs, Chas. Alden presented several suggestions relative to matters billed for consideration at the National Institute Convention just past. Mr. Alden voiced the view that the proposed change in the Institute by-laws, dealing with the status of junior members becoming chapter associates, was an inadequate solution of that problem. The appointment by the national president of the chairman of the Jury of Fellows was recommended. The more severe penalties for nonpayment of dues was opposed. The proposal to limit officers of the chapters and chapter delegates to

Institute conventions to not more than two members of one firm was considered impractical and a subject worthy of reconsideration by the Institute Board of Directors. Favorable support was given to the proposal made by the Executive Committee of the chapter to provide closer cooperation between the local body and the national organization through the appointment within the chapter of committees to parallel any special ones created by the Institute. In the matter of voting for a new Institute president, convention delegates were uninstructed.

Mr. Vogel, speaking for the Committee on Public Information, commented upon and displayed his file of recent newspaper clippings dealing with architectural work of chapter members. He recommended that standard signs be adopted to be placed on any work under construction which is in charge of an architect who is a chapter member. It was also suggested that some form of chapter endorsement be given local building materials and firms manufacturing materials or supplies. This matter was referred back to the committee for further discussion and formulation of policy.

Mr. Loveless, reporting for the Special Committee on Newspaper Advertising, asked for more cooperation in securing small-house plans for publication in order that the work that the chapter has undertaken along these lines may really do the architectural profession justice and benefit.

Relative to the subject of honor awards, Mr. Dugan, who recently served on a Seattle jury and a Tacoma committee dealing with such awards, related his experience with them. The sum of his opinion was that honor awards are now fairly well established, since they have been approved by the chapter and are being taken up by the Institute. They have a definite value in stimulating public interest in architecture and providing an incentive for better work within the profession. From his past experience Mr. Dugan expressed the belief that honor awards are best and most fairly handled when considered by the whole jury. He further suggested that in some cases it might be wise to have secondary awards.

These more weighty matters having been disposed of, the rest of the evening was turned over to the Entertainment Committee, who presented a supposititious art exhibit. The pictures represented classical examples of the academic school as against those of the modernistic, futuristic school. A humorous dialogue followed between champions of the respective schools. It was presently revealed that the choicest masterpiece of the futuristic clan had unknowingly been hung upside down—a fact which in nowise seemed to detract from its profound symbolical merits.

* * *

INVENTORY OF THE INSTITUTE

[Concluded from page 49]

it is steadily accomplishing, what its ideals and objectives are, and to receive a tremendous inspiration—it is essential that an architect attend one of the national conventions; and at his second convention he may himself become useful. There is no satisfaction quite equal to that felt when a man knows he has given worthwhile service to his fellows.

THE INSPECTOR

TRADE-MARK AND TITLE REGISTERED IN UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE
COMBINED WITH PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT AND EDITED BY MARK C. COHN
VOLUME FOUR
SERIAL ISSUE OF THE INSPECTOR
NUMBER SIX

Awning Building Laws Grossly Violated Sidewalks Should Be Made Safe for Pedestrians

BY MARK C. COHN
Expert Consultant on Housing and Building Regulations
(This is the thirty-sixth of a series of articles on building codes)


WHY THE TOLERATION of gross violation of established building laws to regulating awnings over public sidewalks? Nearly all cities have ordinances to regulate the height of such awnings. Such laws establish definite clearance or distance between sidewalk and underside of lowest border of awnings. For example, building laws usually prescribe that awnings shall be at least 10 feet above the line of curb or sidewalk level and that the height of all movable canvas or cloth awnings and shades shall be not less than 7½ feet above the sidewalk.

Ordinances designed to regulate awnings enable merchants to use public property (sidewalks) on the assumption that such use of the sidewalks shall not encroach on the rights and privileges of pedestrians to the free and full use of sidewalks. Awning laws, of course, are enacted to protect pedestrians from injury—perhaps the poking out of an eye. But witness the disgraceful looking eyesores, not unlike dilapidated circus tents, that are tolerated and permitted to extend over public sidewalks in violation of established building laws.

Whatever may be the purpose of the law, so long as it is the law, merchants and property owners should respect it, especially since these laws grant certain privileges to those whose properties are benefited. But what about the duty of public officials who are paid to enforce all laws as they are written? Why allow uncitizenlike merchants and property owners to violate the awning building laws? Failure to conform with or enforce the law evidences disrespect, insubordination and neglect of duty.

Witness the pedestrians dodging and stooping to avoid low-hung awnings—new and old—maintained in gross violation of the law. There seems to be no good reason why pedestrians should suffer such inconvenience and discomfort. Pedestrians should not be required to be perambulating contortionists in order to avoid a bump on the head, or perhaps suffer their hats being knocked off and soiled.

Foot traffic is impeded because of these awning monstrosities. To avoid getting a Tunney knockout bump on the head, pedestrians traveling in opposite directions prefer to use the outer portions of sidewalks. Here even the merchants who violate the law should perk up, for low-hung awnings keep people from seeing window displays.

There are Safety Weeks, Fire Prevention Weeks, Cleanup and Paintup Weeks, Raisin and Prune Weeks, ad lib. Each city might well set aside a week right away when every policeman shall be given written instructions to notify every violator of the awning ordinance to raise forthwith his awning, shade or other contrivance that extends over or projects into the sidewalk—to provide a clearance of not less than 7 feet 6 inches between sidewalk and lowest portion of any awning projecting over the sidewalk. That, of course, would help a lot. But some day each city will have a municipal art or city beautiful commission that will bring about a more coordinated and artistic treatment of awnings and canopies projecting from buildings over public property.

And while discussing this subject, mention might be made for the need of another building law that will insure safety to pedestrians from getting hit on the head by a mechanic's tool or some other falling object, probably with fatal results. Witness painters blithely spattering colors and workmen working on upper stories of fronts of buildings bordering on the sidewalks, without any or but little effort made to protect persons using the sidewalks.

A heavy canvas tarpaulin stretched 8 feet or so above and over the full width of sidewalks properly supported would make for an inexpensive way to insure safety, and in all probability save someone from fatal injury, or at least save an Easter bonnet from spattering paint.

The two building ordinances here discussed may readily be put into effect in every city. They would eliminate much inconvenience, speed up pedestrian traffic and make for safety. But such building laws would fail to serve their purpose without aggressive, official enforcement.

THE INSPECTOR

EFFECTS OF SALTS IN MORTAR

Recent published report of experiments made at the University of Texas, designed to ascertain the effect of various salts in the mixing water on the compressive strength of mortars, is asserted to have produced the general conclusions quoted here as follows:

1. Sodium salts (chloride, sulphate and carbonate) are injurious to Portland cement mortars.
2. Magnesium chloride and sulphate have very little effect on mortar strength.
3. In general, the strength ratios tend to increase with age—that is, for a salt that reduces the strength, the reduction is less for greater ages, and for salt that increases the strength the percentage increase at three years is usually greater than at 28 days.
4. Sulphates are not necessarily injurious to mortar strength.
5. Two per cent of sulphate iron in the form of ferrous sulphate—that is, about 6 per cent of the salt—increases the mortar strength approximately 20 per cent.
6. Relatively few natural waters contain high enough percentages of total solids to make them unsafe for use in concrete.

"For some years it has been noted by members of the laboratory staff that natural sands containing finely divided iron oxide seemed to show abnormally high strengths, and it has been the opinion that the iron present might have some chemical reaction with the cement, thus increasing the mortar strength. The results obtained would seem to confirm the opinion," according to University of Texas Bulletin No. 2730, describing the experiments noted. "It would be interesting to know the effects of some other iron salts, and it is believed that it would be worth while to extend this part of the investigation to include the effect of available iron salts on the strength and other properties of Portland cement mortars and concrete."

* * *

A.G.C. LAUNCHES STATE BRANCH

The California State Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, was organized last month at a meeting of the executive committee held in Santa Barbara March 31.

Charles Bressler, Santa Ana, past president of Southern California Chapter, was elected president; E. Paul Ford, president of San Diego Chapter, vice-president, and D. H. MacQuiddy, president of Santa Barbara Chapter, secretary.

The executive committee consists of ten members. Those appointed are: Ford J. Twaits, president, and K. R. Bradley, director, Southern California Chapter; William A. Hudson, president Ventura Chapter; James F. Caldwell, Visalia, president; Walter J. Wilkinson, Watsonville, past president, and Harry Lesser, San Francisco, Northern California Chapter; W. W. Campbell, president Sacramento Chapter.

* * *

Delger Trowbridge, San Francisco attorney and resident of Oakland, succeeds J. E. Olmstead of Petaluma as a member of the California State Industrial Accident Commission by virtue of appointment recently made by Governor C. C. Young.

* * *

Architects recently granted licenses by the California State Board of Architecture include Walter R. Hagedohm, John E. Kauzor and Anthony A. Kauzor of Los Angeles, and Frank C. Hope of San Diego.

ARCHITECTURAL COMMISSION URGED

To check present alarming tendencies toward nondescript architecture in San Diego, Harold Angier, president of the City Planning Commission, and Chief Building Inspector Oscar G. Knecht are advocating the creation of a municipal architectural commission, according to the San Diego Sun, which states:

"Angier recommended that Mayor Harry Clark appoint at least three accredited architects to work in conjunction with Knecht in approving plans for all buildings submitted to the building department.

"A city architect to be chosen by the commission would spend his entire time consulting with contractors and architects concerning the plans for their proposed buildings, under Angier's plan.

"Give me such a commission and in 30 years San Diego will be the architectural gem of the coast," Knecht said. "Many of these old buildings which are now eyesores would have attractive fronts."

"One of the proposed commission's duties would be to superintend a uniform architecture at Lindbergh Field, Angier said.

"If the proposed commission cannot be appointed in time, Angier said, the harbor and planning commission would guarantee that a competent architect be employed to approve all plans.

"This commission would in no way interfere with the small architect or contractor who now draws plans for homes and buildings," Angier said.

"The mayor and council will be asked to consider the appointment of the commission in the near future."

* * *

CODE CHANGED TO BUILD CITY HALL

Even when a city wishes to build a municipal edifice building codes sometimes need to be amended. Everett, Washington, for example, discovered that the allowable floor loads prescribed by ordinance were too exacting and the architect recommended the adoption of an amendment in order the more economically to rear the municipal structure. Los Angeles, too, recently had to make changes in its building regulation for heights of building in order to allow the new City Hall to soar skyward more than twice as high as other buildings are permitted to be built.

These two cases no doubt were handled with wisdom and intelligence, but they show that building codes are not infallible. This fact would seem to indicate that requests equally meritorious made by private individuals should not arbitrarily be refused and that such requests handled more tolerantly would in many instances better serve all concerned.

* * *

NEW ROOFING CODE IN PASADENA

Pasadena has adopted a new and amended building code requiring that all buildings in fire district No. 1, and all buildings of classes "A," "B" and "C" be covered with fire-retardant roofings. Thirteen types of roof covering are prescribed in the new ordinance. The types of roof covering adhere to recommended practice evolved by a committee of manufacturers and building inspectors.

* * *

San Mateo has adopted a new plumbing code, and among other things provides that house sewer connections of vitrified clay pipe shall be jointed with approved asphaltum jointing compounds.



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IN THE PROFESSION

The Roosevelt Hotel, Phoenix, Arizona, has been taken over by Mr. George L. Johnson and he has commissioned Architect Louis L. Door, 1038 Subway Terminal Building, Los Angeles, to prepare plans for an addition of seven stories to the present nine-story structure which will provide 300 guestrooms, lobby, banquet hall and private dining room. The present building will be entirely rearranged and a garage and laundry will be erected in connection. The cost of completing this project will be approximately \$1,000,000.

Architects Miller and Pflueger, 580 Market street, San Francisco, are preparing preliminary plans for a 15-story class A office building with five-story class A professional building and theater adjoining on each side for Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. George L. Johnson, Phoenix, Arizona, and Dr. F. E. Morgan, 426 Hunter-Dulin Building, San Francisco, are promoting this enterprise. The buildings will cost approximately \$3,000,000.

Architect Benjamin McDougall, 353 Sacramento street, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a two-story class C brick hotel building to be erected at Rio Del Mar, Santa Cruz county, California, for Monroe, Lyon and Miller. The building will cost \$200,000.

Architect George Sellon & Company, California State Life Building, Sacramento, is preparing plans for a five-story reinforced concrete hotel and store building, for Mr. Harvey Rasmussen, 4224 Stockton boulevard, Sacramento. Building to cost \$200,000.

Architect J. C. Hladik, Monadnock Building, San Francisco, is preparing preliminary plans for a seven-story class A apartment building to be erected in Fresno by Mr. J. A. Manning, 421 Mills Building, San Francisco. The building will cost \$135,000.

Architect D. A. Jaekle, 349 Justin drive, San Francisco, is preparing plans for 15 nine-room frame and stucco residences to cost \$12,000 each for Bell & Sylvester, contractors, 2049 Ocean avenue, San Francisco.

Architects Hunt and Burns, 701 Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a three-story basement and lodge building for the Independent Order of Foresters.

Architect W. H. Ratcliff, Chamber of Commerce Building, Berkeley, is preparing plans for a two-story frame and stucco residence to cost \$22,000 for Mr. C. H. McIntyre.

Architect H. H. Winner, San Francisco, is preparing plans for a two-story residence to be erected in the Marina district by Mr. John Fabbris. The building will cost \$20,000.

Architect Dwight C. Powell, 683 South Alvarado street, Los Angeles, is preparing plans for a five-story apartment and garage building for Mr. Oscar Reilly.

Architect Douglas Stone, 354 Hobart street, Oakland, is preparing plans for a three-story class C apartment building to cost \$75,000, for Mr. D. H. McCorkle.

Architects Dean and Dean, California State Life Building, Sacramento, and Architects Starks and Flander, Ochsner Building, Sacramento, have been commissioned to prepare plans for a four-story reinforced concrete club building for the Sutter Club. The building will cost \$200,000.

Architects Marston and Maybury, 25 South Euclid avenue, Pasadena, are preparing plans for a church building to be erected at Main and C streets, Tustin, Orange county, California. The building will cost \$50,000.

Architect Earl A. Roberts, Lloyd Building, Seattle, has completed plans for a 14-story class A hotel building for Mr. Gardner J. Guinn, Hoge Building, Seattle. The building will contain 335 rooms and apartments and will cost \$1,000,000.

Architect Harry Hudson, American Bank Building, Seattle, Washington, is completing plans for an 11-story and basement reinforced concrete apartment-hotel to be erected at Eighth avenue and Spring street and to cost \$750,000.

Architects Traver and Jacobs, Union Insurance Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a 14-story and basement class A hotel building for Mr. Earl Taylor. The building will contain 302 rooms and will cost \$600,000.

Architects Traver and Jacobs, Union Insurance Building, Los Angeles, are preparing plans for a 12-story hotel building to be erected at Long Beach. The building will contain 310 rooms and will be of reinforced concrete construction.

Architect W. Douglas Lee, 709 Textile Center Building, Los Angeles, has completed plans for a 12-story and basement class A apartment building for Mr. B. Rosenberg. The building will contain 270 apartments and cost \$750,000.

Architect Arthur Brown, Jr., 251 Kearny street, San Francisco, is preparing sketches for a reinforced concrete residence to be erected in Pebble Beach by Mr. Carl Parker, and to cost \$150,000.

Architect C. K. Denman, 219 Hollywood Security Building, Hollywood, is preparing working drawings for a two-story 16-room Italian type residence to cost \$50,000.

Architects Bakewell and Weihe, 251 Kearny street, San Francisco, are preparing working drawings for a six-story class A concrete addition to the Lane Hospital, San Francisco. The improvements to cost \$750,000.



ZELLAC

The California-Petroleum Building, with which is combined the United Artists' Theatre, Los Angeles, California.

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Architects: Walker & Eisen.

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Examples of Architectural Iron and Bronze Work

TO THE QUALITIES of strength and permanence have been added those of beauty and fitness, and iron is demanded for every type of building and in every conceivable form. ¶The importance of this material and its uses in the building industry is becoming more and more evident daily. The illustration of ornamental iron and bronze work appearing monthly in the PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT has proved of value to our readers and we consider our efforts really worth while. ¶The firms listed below have had the experience of handling much of the ornamental iron and bronze work done on the Coast in recent years and we heartily recommend their services to you.

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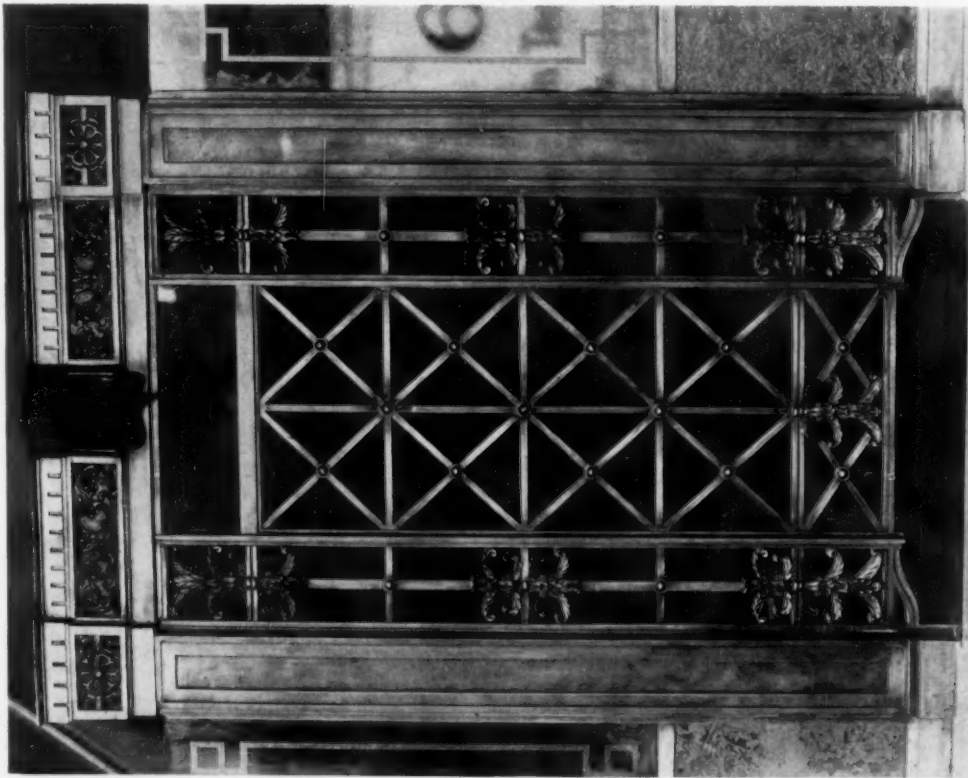
San Francisco

A. J. BAYER COMPANY
Sharon Building

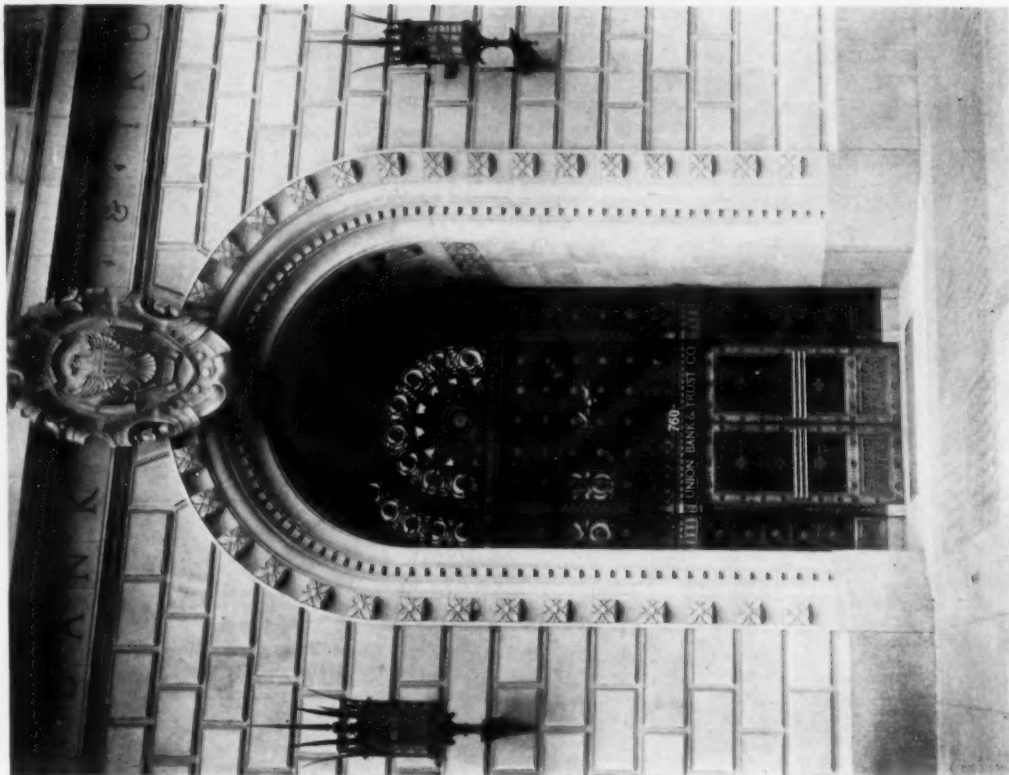
FEDERAL ORNAMENTAL IRON & BRONZE CO.
Sixteenth Street and San Bruno Avenue

MICHEL & PFEFFER IRON WORKS
Harrison and Tenth Streets

SARTORIUS COMPANY, INC.
2530 Eighteenth Street



Executed by Architectural Iron Works



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LEFT—ENTRANCE, UNION BANK & TRUST CO., LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.
 RIGHT—HAND-CHASED BRONZE COUNTER SCREEN, GUARANTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.



GRILLE WORK, UNION BANK & TRUST COMPANY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Executed by A. J. Bayer Company



Cast Iron and Bronze Entrance Door Executed by Architectural Iron Works

LEFT—DOORS TO ENTRANCE LOBBY, CITY HALL, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

RIGHT—ENTRANCE, COMMERCIAL CLUB, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. CURLETT AND BEELMAN, ARCHITECTS.



Executed by A. J. Beyer Company

FACTORS IN HOME REFRIGERATION

[Concluded from page 43]

apartments of the building. Air-cooled compressors in these installations should not be placed in a room where the temperature will be lower than 25° F. or higher than 100° F. Water-cooled types should never be located where the temperature will fall below freezing. The number of apartment units any single compressor may service runs as low as six to as high as 20 with a food chamber capacity of 5 cubic feet. Fifteen would appear as a safe maximum, but, of course, this point must be considered and determined in the light of the construction, design and ability of the compressor in connection with the size and capacity of the individual units and the temperature of the rooms in which they are located.

There is a definite relation between the height of the building, the probable customary room temperatures, the cabinet model and the compressor model to be specified. For all these points the manufacturers of such equipment have made due allowances. There are certain models in both air-cooled and water-cooled compressors designed to serve installations whose lead lines run vertically 75, 100, 120, 150, 175 and 200 feet, and so on, from the central basement point. These compressors likewise have their models adjusted to the room temperature most likely to obtain through the greater part of the year and both of these factors are in turn adjusted to the size and capacity of the food chamber. Length of horizontal lead lines is also worked out and accounted for. Thus, in making compressor and cabinet specifications, it is necessary to see that these elements are adjusted to building height and room temperatures in order to assure satisfactory functioning.

In order to secure adequate protection to suction and liquid lines, it is advisable to enclose them in some sort of conduit or covering. In order to permit discontinuance of operation to any section or unit of the installation for repairs, servicing or other purposes, an adequate supply of valves should be placed along the lines.

In this paper it cannot be said that an exhaustive presentation has been made of refrigeration in general, or even of domestic refrigeration in particular. Only such points have been mentioned as seem likely to guide the architect and builder to a program of question asking, wherein he himself may determine precisely what system or unit is best suited to the case in hand, and the exact manner of its installation to serve the demands of economy, dependability and all-around satisfaction in home refrigeration.

* * *

"RHAPSODIES IN WOOD"

Intended to be the first of a series, there has been issued by the California Redwood Association an exceedingly attractive publication under the above title. It is in the shape of a small portfolio, containing twelve separate sheets, each with a sepia cut illustrating the use of redwood for both exterior and interior treatment of residences. These views are well-chosen bits of architecture by leaders of the profession in California, reproduced from very charming photographs by the architect-photographer, William Clarke, of Los Angeles. Any architect would gladly find a place for this portfolio in his library. It is published by the Association, whose headquarters are 24 California Street, San Francisco.

* * *

A sufficient number of written acceptances having been received for Simplified Practice Recommendation No. 83, Kalamein Single-Acting Swing Doors, Frames and Trim, the Division of Simplified Practice of the Department of Commerce announces that the project is now in effect, as of April 1, 1928, subject to annual revision or reaffirmation by the industry. This recommendation, which has been accepted by manufacturers, architects, contractors, engineers and other users, provides for a simplified list of stock items.

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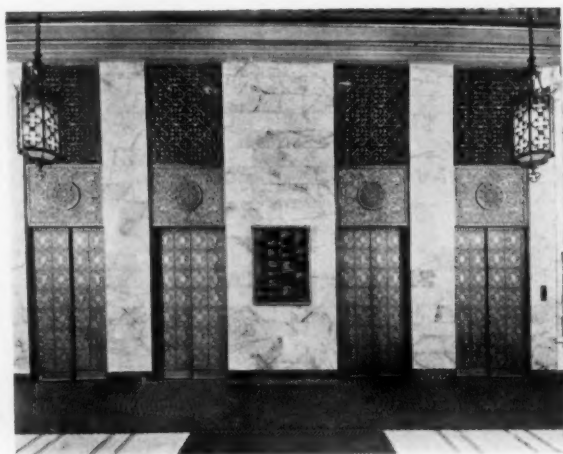
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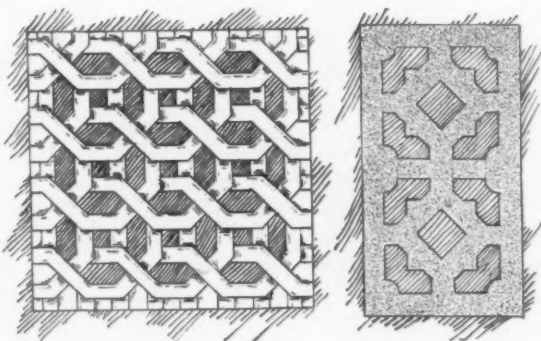
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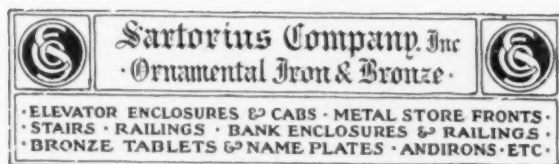


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Report on Sixty-first Convention, A. I. A.

The Sixty-first Convention turned out to be a very important one. Besides hearing reports from standing committees, a record of highly satisfactory work, delegates were called on to decide two matters of major policy for the Institute.

It approved the plan of the Board of Directors to liquidate the affairs of the Press and the Journal of the A. I. A. and the concentration of all activities and offices of the Institute in the Octagon, at Washington, D. C., and by its choice of new officers authorized the continuation of the board's policy.

Of special interest to the Northern California Chapter were the following items: The board was directed to prepare and put into effect a program for honor awards by each chapter, by the regional divisions, and eventually by the Institute.

A new standard form of bond was approved.

Action on delinquent dues was taken, placing a member in default after three months, subject to special remission or extension, for cause, by the board.

No nomination was received by the Jury of Fellows in time for it to take any action this year.

The A. I. A. has withdrawn from the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards, which now ceases to exist.

The position of Field Secretary has been created, to promote the increase of membership of the Institute.

The report of the Northern California Committee on Office and Drafting Room Standards was presented to the Recorder, in open convention, and will be passed on to the board for proper disposal.

New officers were elected as follows: President, C. Herrick Hammond, Chicago (Second Vice-President for 1927-8); First Vice-President, J. Monroe Hewlett, Brooklyn (director 1927-8); Second Vice-President, Wm. J. Sayward, Atlanta; Secretary, Frank C. Baldwin, Washington, D. C. (reelected); Treasurer, Edwin R. Bergstrom, Los Angeles (reelected); Directors, for three years, Louis La Beaume, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas. D. Maginnis, Boston, Mass.; Chas. Butler, New York.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIS C. ALLEN,

Delegate, and Pres., Northern Calif. Chapter, A. I. A.

NEW PABCO SHINGLES

The Paraffine Companies, Inc., were hosts at a luncheon meeting in the Palace Hotel, Thursday, June 7, at which the new thatched type Pabco mineral surfaced shingles were introduced to the architects. The profession was very well represented and all acclaimed the meeting, which was conducted by Mr. J. I. Holder of the engineering department of the company, as being most interesting and instructive.

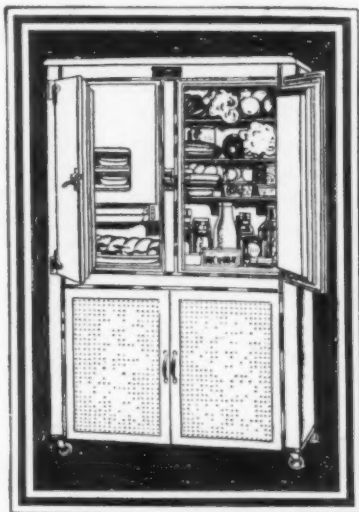
Several model displays illustrated the harmonious effects in shadow and color which are available with the new thatched type shingle.

Architects Hyman and Appleton, 68 Post street, San Francisco, are preparing plans for alterations and additions to the Hotel Clark, corner of Taylor and Eddy streets, San Francisco. The improvements will cost \$100,000.

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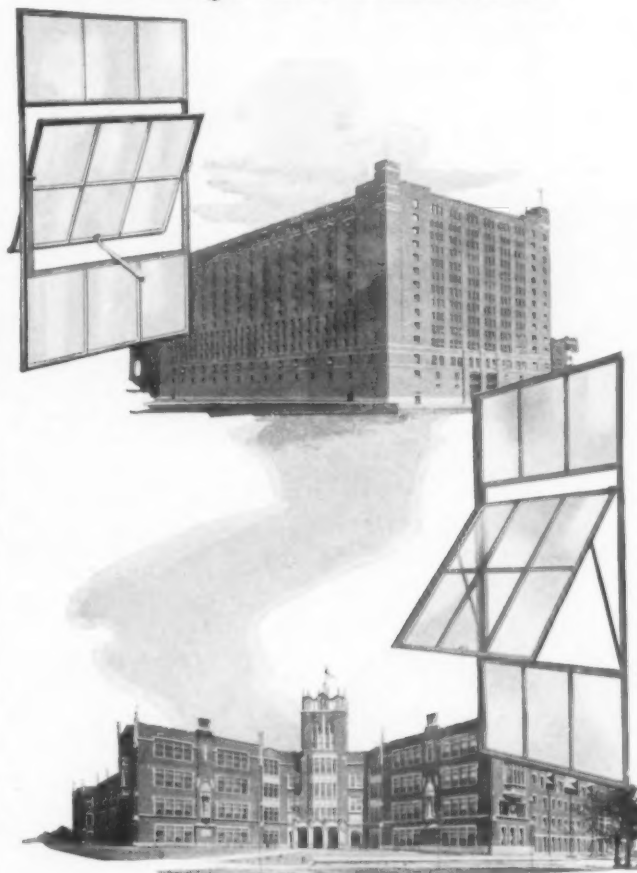


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Architect Edward J. Borgmeyer has moved to 322½ South LaBrea street, Los Angeles.
* * *

Architect William Barber has moved to 700 South LaBrea street, Los Angeles.
* * *

Architect C. A. Truesdell announces change of address to Box 217, Hyde Park Station, Los Angeles.
* * *

Architect Edward C. N. Brett has moved to 857 Oneonta drive, South Pasadena, California.
* * *

Architect Henry S. Bent has moved to 3316 West Twenty-fifth street, Los Angeles, California.
* * *

Harold C. Feree, architect, is now located at 378 Grand avenue, Oakland.
* * *

Architect Benjamin J. Bloser has moved to 39 West Sixth street, Los Angeles.
* * *

Architect Hart Wood announces the removal of his offices to rooms 516, 517, 518, Kauikeolani (Hawaiian Trust) Building.
* * *

A communication has been received from Atlee B. Ayres, architect of San Antonio, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres are now touring Spain by automobile.
* * *

Leo M. Barnett, architect, announces removal of his office to room 1130, National Bank Building, Fifth and Spring streets, Los Angeles.

COMPLETE EXHIBIT OF DESIGNS IN NATIONAL SMALL-HOME CONTEST

About July 21st there will be hung in the Architects' Building Material Exhibit, Sharon Building, San Francisco, the complete collection of some 200 small-home designs, as submitted in the recent national small-house contest of the House Beautiful magazine. The exhibit is being put on by THE PACIFIC COAST ARCHITECT, and is sponsored by the San Francisco Architectural Club and the Northern California Chapter, A. I. A. The exhibition is without charge.

Gwynn Officer, architect of Berkeley, California, was winner of the first prize in this contest and a complete showing of the home so honored was made in the March issue of this publication. In all there were 40 California architects who submitted designs in the competition. Besides the prize-winning plan, there were 10 others of these 40 whose general excellence merited special mention by the judges of the contest. Through the Los Angeles Architectural Club we lately obtained the names of these people and we publish them as follows:

First Prize Design.—Gwynn Officer, Berkeley, Calif.

Honorable Mention Designs.—Donald D. McMurray, Pasadena; Albert J. Schroeder, Pasadena.

Other Approved Designs.—Helen Dean Bogan, Ojai, Calif.; Floyd Emery, Santa Barbara, Calif.; Franz Herding, Hollywood, Calif.; Frederick Kennedy, Jr., Pasadena, Calif.; Leslie Lippiatt, Pasadena, Calif.; Angus McSweeney, San Francisco, Calif.; Sidney B. Noble and Archie T. Newson, San Francisco, Calif.; Lulah Maria Riggs, Santa Barbara, Calif.



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 Sunset Roof Company—Composition Shingle Roofing and Roof Coatings
 Albatross Steel Equipment Co.—Medicine Cabinets and Kitchen Cabinets
 Forderer Cornice Works—Elevator Cabs and Metal Partitions
 American Brass Company—Copper and Brass Products
 Hipolito Screen Co.—Disappearing Window Screens
 San Jose Flagstone Company—Landscape Architects
 Oakland Ornamental Compo Works—Compo Work
 Fox Furnace Company—Warm Air Furnaces
 Western Hardware Co.—Builders Hardware
 General Water Heater Co.—Water Heaters
 Pole and Tube Works—Steel Flag Poles
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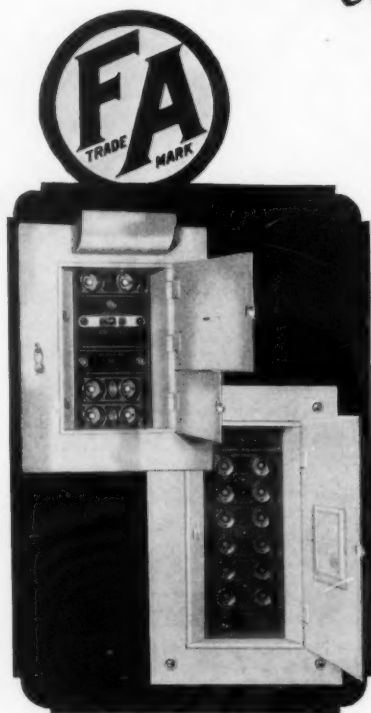
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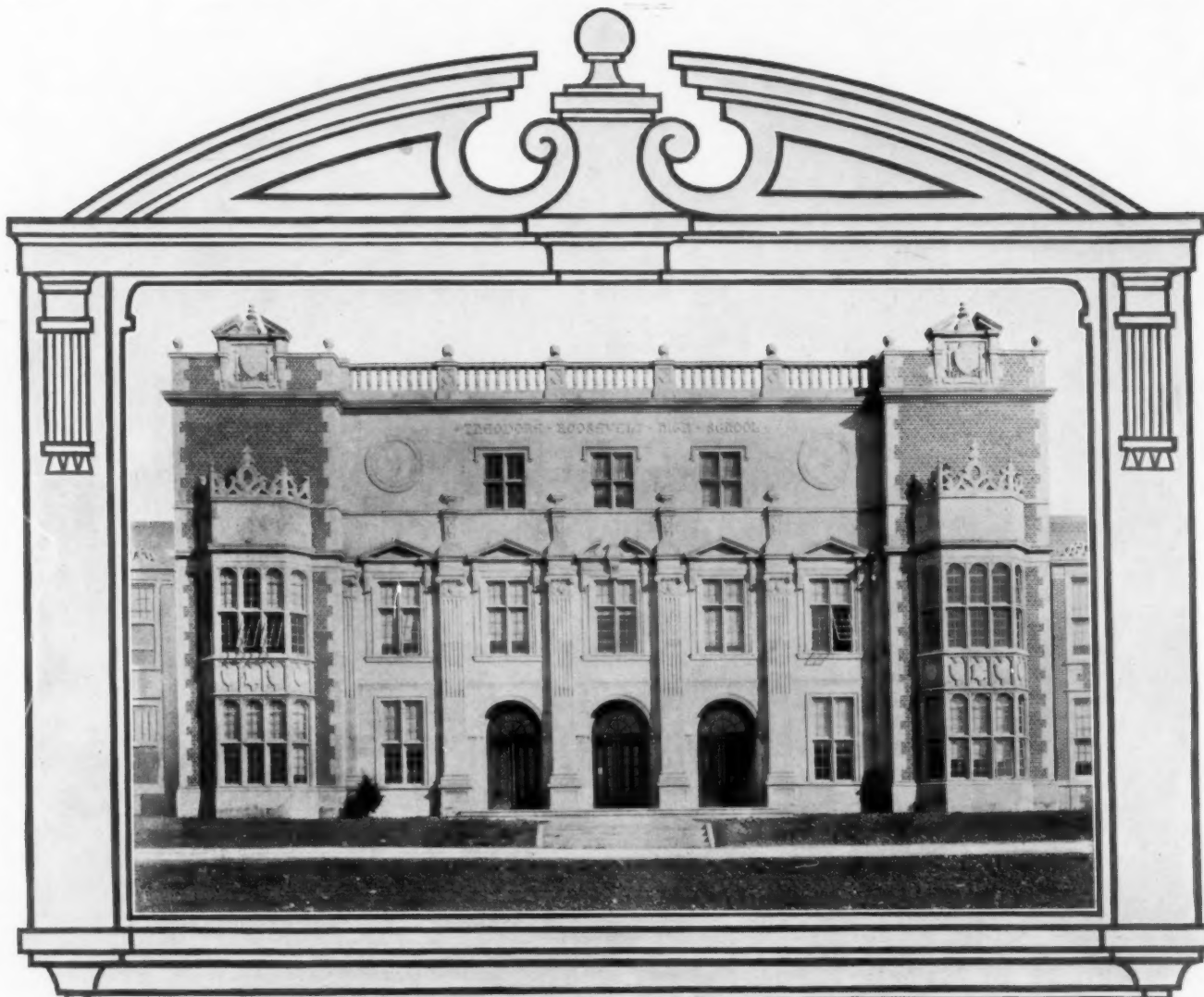
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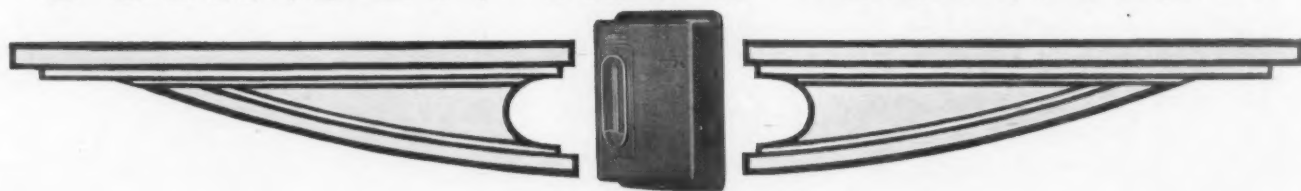
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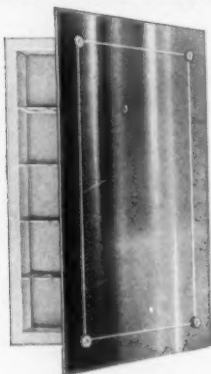
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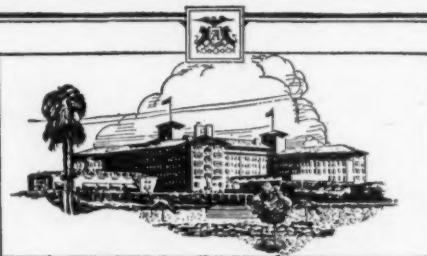
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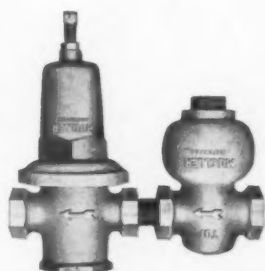
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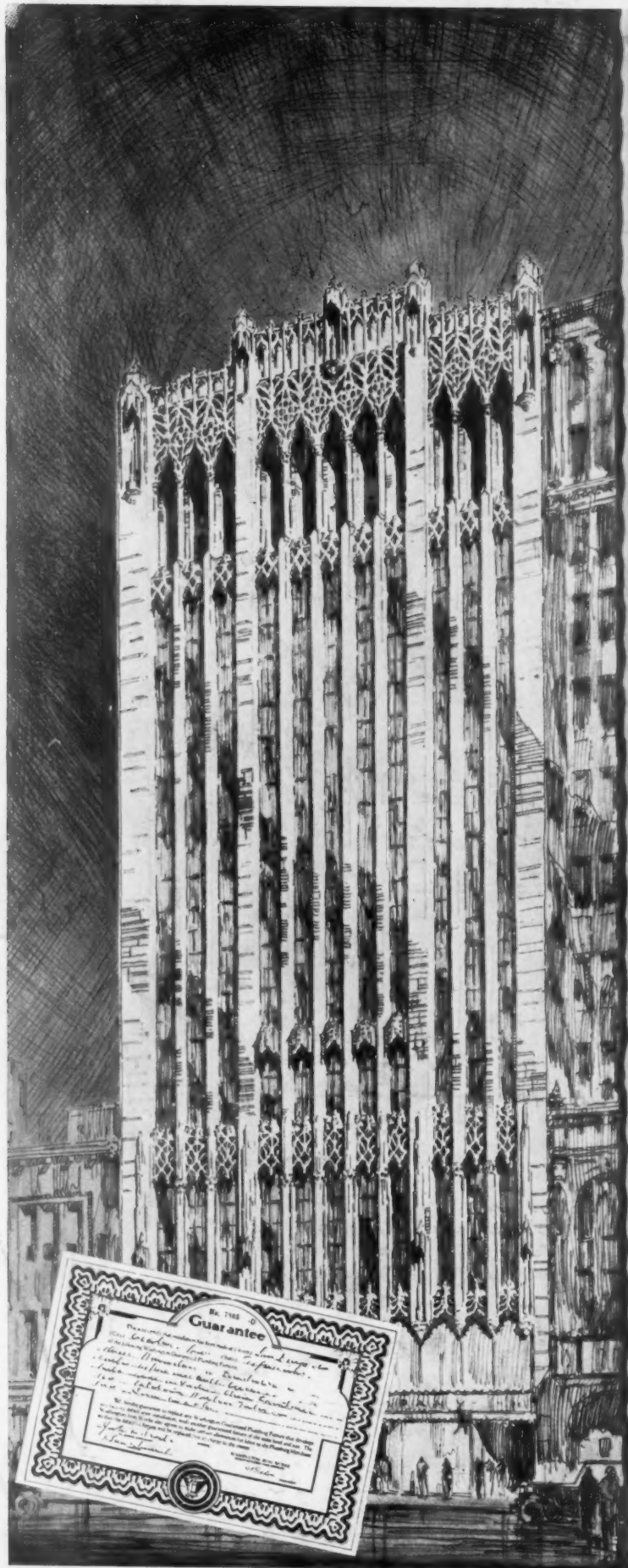
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